The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

The First "Field Day" of the Present Session.

Debate on Repudiation in the House.

Confessions of the Leading Democratic Members.

WHAT THEY ENDEAVORED TO SHOW.

One Solitary Repudiator of Them All.

The Senate on the Condition of Georgia.

Decisive Measures Proposed to Bring the State to Terms—The Yerger Case to be Looked Into—Another Short Debate on the Cuban Question—Important New Business Introduced—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—To-day was the first approach to a field-day in the House that we have yet had. Repudiation, flat-footed and undisguised, came to the surface where it was to have been expected—in the ranks of the Democratic Party. After the passage of the Census bill, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's message, Mr. ALLISON in the chair. Mr. MUNGEN, of Ohio, who had the floor, at once proceeded to make a speech, which would have passed wholly unnoticed, but for the startling and direct propositions for repudiation which he announced. The interest of the whole House was soon attracted toward the speaker, and the Republicans watched with curiosity to see what effect was produced upon Mr. MUNGEN's Democratic associates. The latter took the alarm early, and chafed visibly under the imputation cast upon them by the speaker, long before he concluded. Mr. BROOKS, General SLOCUM and other Democrats berged of the Republican side an opportunity to promptly repudiate the repudiator. Mr. FITCH, of Nevada, who was to follow with a speech on the Cuban question, yielded successively to Mr. BROOKS and Mr. POTTER, of New-York, Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, General SLOCUM, of New-York, and Mr. KENT, of Indiana, all of whom repudiated Mr. MUNGEN's doctrines without reservation. General SLOCUM was peculiarly happy and explicit in his utterances, and was warmly congratulated. His words sounded as though he were on the field of battle, giving the order to move upon the enemy. The Republican members began to draw over to the Democratic side of the House, and the scene soon possessed dramatic interest. Mr. FITCH being again induced to yield, Mr. "Sunset" COX, Judge WOODWARD, and General MORGAN, of Ohio, followed on the Democratic side, repudiating repudiation in the abstract, but making Jesuitical confessions, and attempting to fasten the charge of repudiation upon the Republicans in passing the Legal-Tender act and kindred legislation. The scene was decidedly rich and racy, and the Republicans enjoyed with keen relish the manner in which the Democrats were brought up to the confessional. At the conclusion of Mr. FITCH's speech on Cuba, General GARFIELD, in order to put the parties on record, offered a resolution denouncing repudiation, and setting the seal of condemnation upon all such propositions as unworthy of Congress or the nation. This created a considerable panic on the Democratic side, but there was nothing to do but face the music. Some of them hastily left the chamber, and MUNGEN went off swearing mad, alleging that he had heard some of those, who were going back on him, express strong repudiation sentiments. The roll was called, and the resolution was adopted—yeas, 124; nays, 1; the latter being THOS. L. JONES, of Kentucky, who explained, finding himself in a solitary minority, that he was for repudiation, only in a contingency. There were seventy-seven members absent. Of the sixty-three Democrats, only twenty-five voted on the question at all, twenty-four in favor of the resolution and one against. The Democrats who voted yea were the following:

Archer, Axtell, Barnum, Brooks, Crebs, Cox, Day, Eldridge, Getz, Haldeman, Hambleton, Hamill, Holman, Kerr, Mayham, McCormick, Niblack, Packer, Potter, Randall, Stiles, Swann, Wilson and Woodward.

Thirty-nine Democrats failed to vote, at least half of whom were in their seats at the commencement of the roll call, so that it is a minority, after all, of the Democratic Party in the House that has put itself on record against repudiation. The subject waked up a deep feeling, which will unquestionably find vent in warm discussions hereafter.

CUBA IN THE HOUSE.

The opening speech in the House on the Cuban question, to-day, which was interjected between the two sections of the contest over repudiation, was a marked feature and added much to the interest of the day's debate. Mr. FITCH, of Nevada, who made the speech, surprised the House by his eloquence, his ability and his thorough acquaintance with the subject which he treated. While his speech appealed to the impulses and would not stand the test of statesmanship, it was nevertheless, listened to with unusual attention, was several times applauded, and on its conclusion the speaker was warmly congratulated. Senator NYE has long been known as the silver-tongued orator of Nevada; but he will have to share his laurels with his young colleague in the House. Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, followed in a few forcible utterances, opposing the bold proposition of Mr. FITCH to throw the *Alabama* claims overboard and treat England as she had treated us. He held that we were right in the position we had assumed, and every day was making us stronger, while England was growing weaker before the world.

THE GEORGIA CASE.

There was a long, sharp and earnest debate in the Senate to-day on the case of Georgia. The speeches were, for the most part, full of bitterness, a little ill-temper, and a great deal of political acrimony, and, as the hours wore on, and Senator followed Senator, the angry spirits rose until the hour of adjournment came. Three elements showed themselves in the debate: the Radical, the Conservative Republican, and the States Rights Democrat. The bill came up during the morning hour on motion of Mr. MORTON, who moved to amend by inserting a clause that the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment shall be a condition precedent to the admission of the State. Mr. CARPENTER opposed this proposition on the ground that it was unnecessary and pernicious. Mr. MORTON then came to the defensive in strong, bold language, which was cut short by the interruption of the Vice-President, announcing that 1 o'clock and the special order of the day had come. This was Mr. TRUMBULL's bill to take from the Supreme Court jurisdiction over political questions, on which he declined to yield, and insisted on making a speech. The Senate, after Mr. TRUMBULL finished, decided to resume the Georgia business, and the debate was begun afresh. Then came sharp speeches from THURMAN, who made a favorable impression as a speaker; HARRIS, who held the affirmative with MORTON; and BAYARD, who rechoed THURMAN's words about coercion, and despotism, and tyranny, and quoted the old proverb about the return of the curses. WILLIAMS was vigorous in an extempore speech, and Mr. EDMUNDS made one of those keen, comprehensive straightforward arguments with which he occasionally delights and instructs the body. Mr. HOWARD made some effective remarks, and when Mr. SAULSBURY rose to evidently make an extended address, the general feeling of the Senate was so manifestly in favor of adjournment that he yielded to allow the motion to be put and carried.

OLD QUESTIONS TO BE REVIVED.

The temper of the Senate to-day was bitter and revengeful, not only on one but on all sides. The old issues decided so many times by the people were revived, and turned and teased and debated. Senators are evidently inclined to argue the whole question of reconstruction over again, and rumors come from the Democratic side of the Chamber that they will not let the "dead past bury its dead," but make all the political capital and effect that they can out of these few last bones of contention.

THE CIRCUIT NOMINATIONS.

A great deal has been said in some of the papers about the probable action of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Circuit Judge nominations. The Committee have not even considered them yet, and as they have considerable pressing business on hand it is not likely that they will reach them until after the holiday recess. There is, therefore, no warrant for any statements as to the favorable or unfavorable consideration of any of the appointments.

THE MONTANA GOVERNORSHIP.

Quite a little sensation was created at the Senate to-day by the announcement that Governor J. M. ASHLEY, of Montana, had been removed, and General B. F. POTTS, of Ohio, appointed in his place. No inquiries as to the reasons for this action resulted in any information beyond the generally expressed conviction that the President had resolved to carry out the proposition announced in the inaugural message, to wit: That when he found he had made a bad appointment he would correct it at the first opportunity. The President, it is believed, never was very enthusiastic over Mr. ASHLEY's appointment, but was undoubtedly induced to make it by the formidable array of Congressional signatures which his petitions presented. Whether any new complaints against ASHLEY have been received has not transpired. General POTTS, who succeeds him, was formerly a division commander under General SHERMAN, and is spoken of in high terms as a man of ability and integrity. General SHERMAN urged his appointment warmly at the time ASHLEY was nominated, and his influence has undoubtedly had much to do with the selection.

THE UTAH GOVERNORSHIP.

General J. WILSON SHAFFER, formerly Chief Quartermaster in the Department of the James and of the Gulf under General BUTLER, was appointed Governor of Utah Territory, to take effect at the expiration of the term of the present Governor, Ex-Senator DURKEE, of Wisconsin. SHAFFER is a man of first-class executive ability, and the President has the advantage of a thorough personal acquaintance with him.

THE VOLUNTEER ASYLUM.

The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer soldiers, resumed its session to-day. The asylum buildings at Dayton, Milwaukee and Augusta having been completed, measures were taken to transfer all the soldiers at the temporary asylums to these establishments, which are furnished with libraries, chapels, amusement halls and everything which can contribute to the comfort of their inmates. General WM. S. TILTON, of Massachusetts, was appointed Governor of the Eastern Branch Asylum at Augusta, and was authorized among other things to begin the manufacture of shoes on a large scale at that Institution. JOHN CASSELS, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Deputy-Governor and Acting Treasurer of the Northwestern branch. Governor SMITH reported that he and General MARTINDALE had visited the Central and Northwestern Asylums, and found all the acts correct. Plans to supply the Eastern Asylum with water were submitted and referred to General BUTLER and Governor SMITH for examination and report. A large amount of other business of minor importance was transacted.

CONSULAR NOMINATIONS.

The Commerce Committee of the Senate to-day considered several old bills, one or two of which were reported. They also considered several of the nominations before them, among others that of Mr. GEORGE H. BUTLER as Consul-General to India. Mr. CHANDLER is understood to be opposed to Mr. BUTLER's confirmation. It is stated that the Committee will call on the Secretary of State for a classified list by States of the entire Consular service. It is said that there is great inequality in these appointments, that many States have an undue proportion of these positions, and that Michigan has only one which it is now proposed to deprive her of. The gentleman whose place Mr. BUTLER has been nominated to succeed is the one fortunate Michigander.

MR. CAMERON AND JOHN W. FORNEY.

Mr. CAMERON, who, from his seat in the Senate has so often made war on JOHN W. FORNEY, late Secretary of that body, gave that gentleman full legislative benediction and absolution. The opportunity for this graceful act on the part of Mr. CAMERON presented itself on the introduction of a resolution allowing the Treasury authorities to balance Mr. FORNEY's accounts. It will be recollected that one of the confidential clerks of Mr. FORNEY misappropriated some of the Senate funds, for which deficit Mr. FORNEY became responsible, and which he at once paid. There was some technical difficulty in the way of settlement, which to-day's resolution was intended to obviate, and, on its presentation, Senator CAMERON took occasion to fully acquit his ancient enemy of all blame, and to say, substantially, that he was more sinned against than sinning.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The operations of the Patent Office for the week ending Dec. 16 were as follows: 378 applications for patents; sixty-two caveats were filed, and 237 patents will issue on the 21st inst.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

The city is in somewhat of an uproar to-night by the noisy parade of the Boys in Blue, which have recently split into two factions, each of which has Court-martialed the officers and disbanded the rank and file of the other. The so-called "Grant" Division, ALBERT, not ULYSSES, is out to-night and has serenaded the President, the Vice-President, and the Speaker of the House. Brief speeches were made by the two latter. Then the Knights Templar are holding their annual levee at Willard's Hotel, and the roll of a couple of hundred carriages and the bedlam of as many drivers makes newspaper quarters on Fourteenth-street anything but a quiet locality.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: WILLIAM JENNINGS, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Georgia; GEORGE OULTON, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of California; JOHN A. KING, Assistant Paymaster in the Navy; J. WILSON SHAFFER, of Illinois, to be Governor of Utah, *vice* DURKEE; BENJAMIN F. POTTS, of Ohio, to be Governor of Montana, *vice* ASHLEY.

IRON SHIPBUILDING.

Mr. JOHN MORGAN, of the Morgan Iron Works, New-York, to-day appeared before the Special Committee on American Navigation Interests, and made a long statement as to the practicability of competing in the building of iron steamships with foreign builders. He advocated the policy of allowing American shipbuilders a bounty of from twenty to thirty per cent as an equivalent for the taxes paid on materials.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 16.

Various bills of minor importance were introduced and referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MORRILL offered a joint resolution for the publication of copies of the addresses made in the two Houses upon the death of Mr. FESSENDEN.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution which was agreed to:

That the Judiciary Committee furnish information whether any further legislation is necessary for protection of public meetings in the District of Columbia.

He said that public meetings in the District had recently been interfered with, and it was necessary for the vindication of the right of the people peacefully to assemble that some action should be had.

COLONEL FORNEY'S ACCOUNTS.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a joint resolution to close the accounts of JOHN W. FORNEY, late Secretary of the Senate, which was read. Mr. CAMERON said that having made some objection some months ago to the accounts of Colonel FORNEY, it was his duty to now acknowledge that so far from FORNEY having done wrong, he had unfortunately been the subject of wrong doing of others, the confidential officer of the late Secretary having misappropriated moneys to the great injury of his principal. He was satisfied that the accounts of Colonel FORNEY had been satisfactorily closed, the deficiency having been made up in some way, either by that gentleman himself or by his friends, and that the Government had not lost a cent.

By request of Mr. CAMERON a statement by the First Controller of the Treasury was read, showing that the accounts of Colonel FORNEY had been fully adjusted.

The joint resolution was then passed.

THE YERGER CASE.

Mr. THURMAN offered a resolution:

That the Attorney-General be requested to inform the Senate immediately if any arrangement to which he, on the part of the United States, is a party, exists, whereby YERGER, of Mississippi, now under arrest and held by the military authorities of the United States, will be discharged or turned over to the civil authorities of Mississippi, or otherwise disposed of, in case Congress, by any legislation, should take away or restrict the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States to determine the proceedings before the said Court for the discharge of the said YERGER on *habeas corpus*; and also if any arrangement exists whereby the hearing of said proceedings, or the application for the allowance of a writ of *habeas corpus* therein, has been delayed, or is now delayed; and that he furnish the Senate copies of all arguments entered into between him, as Attorney-General, and the counsel of said YERGER, in relation to the said case.

Mr. SUMNER objected to its present consideration, and the resolution went over under the rule.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GEORGIA.

On motion of Mr. MORTON the Senate took up the bill to perfect the reconstruction of Georgia; providing for the assembling of the Legislature; the exclusion therefrom of persons ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, and permitting no distinction of race or color; such Legislature to be regarded as provisional until the further action of Congress. Mr. MORTON's amendment was read requiring that the Legislature shall be provisional until after it has ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and the State is represented in Congress; and it provides penalties for the exercise of office by ineligible persons.

Mr. CARPENTER thought the amendment was unnecessary and pernicious. He said that it might give to the Southern people a good reason to say that while in a condition of *duress* the terms of their admission were dictated by Congress. He did not want any future Jeff. Davis to bring in a bill of exceptions and move for a new trial.

Mr. DRAKE said that the rebels of the South should be made to feel the power of Congress; that the infamy of that Georgia Legislature should be wiped out by an act of retribution; and that the loyal men of that State should be heard, and should be represented. It must be understood that there is a Congress of the nation, that wielded the sovereignty of the nation, and whose power could not be strangled by the Supreme Court or any State authority.

Mr. MORTON said the original bill required the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. That could not be absolutely compelled by Congress, but should be imposed among the terms submitted to that State. In the case of the States of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, the condition was required of the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, and there should be no exception of Georgia, for her present status was not the fault of Congress, but resulted from her own treachery. There was no security for the reconstruction measures, except by maintaining the principle of universal suffrage. And why should we incur a risk unnecessarily?

The morning hour having expired, the discussion was here suspended. Afterward Mr. THAYER moved to take up the Georgia bill, previously under consideration. After discussion, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. CARPENTER said he would never vote to admit the State until she had adopted the proposed amendments; but he could not see the benefit to accrue from an announcement in Congress to that effect at this time. The question with him was simply one of expediency.

Mr. THURMAN said the question was whether the constitutional amendments should be forced upon the people of Georgia and other Southern States against the will of their people, for it could not be denied that a majority of the people there were opposed to them. The State of Ohio had rejected the Fifteenth Amendment, and in the name of the people of a nation, he protested against this attempt to coerce a State into doing that which was repugnant to a majority of her people. Ohio, by fifty thousand majority, had declared against the Fifteenth Amendment, and its ratification, by the coercion of the Southern State Legislatures into its support, would virtually force upon Ohio, as well as upon Georgia, a law to which the people of both States were opposed. If the amendment should become part of the Constitution it would be equally a law for the State of Ohio as for any other State, and, therefore, in the name of the people of the country, he protested against the bill.

Mr. SAWYER said that if the people of Georgia had learned anything of the temper of the American people, they would not refuse to adopt the Fifteenth Amendment, for, by its adoption, they could produce some proof that their condition was fixed as to any further opposition to their former relations to the Union and Government. In the case of Ohio it was not in the power of Congress, nor did it become its duty, to impose conditions in connection with the action of the State upon the proposed amendment; but Georgia occupied a vastly different position. In the light of events in that State during the last eight years it became an imperative duty for Congress to inquire into the condition of its people, and by imposing conditions to ascertain whether that State could be admitted with safety to the sisterhood of States.

Mr. BAYARD said that the imposition of this new condition in the case of Georgia was an additional feature of the injustice and the injustice illustrated the fact that no definite limit could be assigned within which this prohibitionary period applied to the late rebellious States would terminate, and that it must depend entirely upon the caprice and pleasure of the dominant party in Congress. The means used to accomplish the ratification of the pending constitutional amendment in the case of Georgia were almost farcical; but though the end might be secured, and amendments be made to the National Constitution by the means proposed, it was impossible for Congress to do that against which natural instinct revolted. The negro could not be made the superior of the white man.

Mr. WILLIAMS maintained that to Congress exclusively belonged the power to determine whether or not an amendment to the Constitution had been adopted by the requisite number of States. A declaration by Congress that a constitutional amendment had been ratified by three-fourths of the States could not be disaffirmed by the Judiciary.

Mr. HOWARD said the amendment of the Senator from Indiana was not coercive, but left to the people of Georgia the alternative of remaining in their present condition or adopting the proposed amendment to the Constitution. If any excuse were made for the imposition of this condition, it was to be found in the action of the white men in the Georgia Legislature, who, in defiance of Congress, had ostracised and expelled from the Legislature of that State, a large number of persons on account of their color. They would, if they had the power, ignore entirely the rights of the colored people. Therefore the necessity of this condition.

Mr. EDMUNDS reviewed the reconstruction measures of Congress in their applicability to the State of Georgia, and contended that the conditions imposed by this bill were necessary to the performance in good faith of the requirements originally laid down by Congress. The proposition did not contain any condition of which full and sufficient notice had not already been given. The amendment, he thought, did not go far enough to reach the enormous evils which exist in Georgia.

SUPREME COURT APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour the unfinished business, being the bill relating to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL said his object was simply to define by this bill the powers of the Judiciary, and this definition would not exceed by one step the limit which the Supreme Court had already laid down. In the course of a lengthy legal argument he contended that upon questions involving a conflict between a statute and the Constitution, it was the duty of the Court to define the meaning of the sovereign authority, which was the Constitution. The Court had never claimed authority to decide political questions, as was shown by the language of the Court itself in various decisions. In conclusion, Mr. TRUMBULL submitted an amendment restricting the powers of Justices of the Supreme Court in issuing writs of *Habeas corpus* to the cases of persons within their respective districts.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINES.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to encourage the establishment of a line of steamships under the flag of the Union for the conveyance of the United States mails to Europe and ports of India and China by way of the Suez Canal, and for promoting emigration from Europe to the Southern States of the Union. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a joint resolution amendatory of the act of July 27, 1868, to provide for the establishment of a line of mail and passenger steamships between New-York and Europe. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By unanimous consent, bills were introduced and referred as follows:

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JUDD—To apportion the representation of the several States in the House of Representatives for the Forty-second Congress.

By Mr. SCHENCK—To establish a Bureau of Customs Revenue in the Treasury Department.

By Mr. KNOTT—To amend the existing laws of the United States in relation to the assessment and collection of Internal Revenue.

By Mr. STROUSE—To repeal the tax of ten per cent on the notes of State banks.

By Mr. WHITTEMORE—To enable the Secretary of the Interior to contract with FISK MILLS, for a group of statuary for the south wing of the Capitol.

By Mr. KERR—A bill to amend sections or section 6 of the act of July 27, 1868, relating to pensions, so as to extend the time from five years to ten years, in which applications for pensions may be filed in the proper Department. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were, by unanimous consent, offered and adopted as follows:

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE—Reciting the allegation

That the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company Corporation, chartered by Congress, had returned in dividend to its stockholders their original investment, and over fifty per cent. in addition thereto, besides having accumulated a large surplus fund, in the District of Columbia; and that it had in many respects violated its charter, and failed for the last few years to keep its cars in a cleanly condition; and directing the Committee for the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting that Company from collecting more than 5 cents from each passenger.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution, which was adopted:

That the Postmaster-General furnish information as to whether any person holding a United States office has been employed by that Department to treat with foreign nations in regard to postal matters, and if so, in conformity to what law, and at what expense, and from what appropriation.

INCREASE OF NAVAL ENLISTMENTS.

Mr. SCOFIELD presented a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, asking for authority to enlist 1,500 men for the navy, in addition to the 8,000 now allowed by law. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Also, a petition of the Medical Society of Sacramento County, Cal., for increased rank to the medical corps of the navy.

THE CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT CUBA.

The Speaker presented a message from the President in reply to the resolution of the House offered by Mr. WOOD calling for the correspondence with the American Minister at Madrid on the subject of Cuba. The Secretary of State, whose report the President forwards, states that it is not deemed advisable at this time to comply with the request contained in the resolution. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr SHANKS, of Indiana, from the Committee on Militia, reported a bill

To provide for furnishing, at the expense of the Government, artificial limbs and other supports to honorably discharged officers and soldiers and marines, wherever needed during life, on account of wounds received or disease incurred in the military or marine service of the United States.

Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill

To promote the International Industrial Exhibition to be held in Washington City in 1871.

Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE CENSUS.

The House then proceeded to dispose of the remaining amendments to the Census bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH's amendment, to strike out the section which gives the franking privilege to census officers and to require them to keep a postage account, was rejected—ayes 61, nays 74.

Mr. BAILEY moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. JENCKES' amendment providing for the appointment of special deputies to collect and arrange manufacturing and social statistics, was yesterday agreed to. After some discussion the vote was reconsidered, and the amendment rejected without division.

All the amendments having been disposed of, the bill was passed and the title amended so as to make it simply read, "An act to provide for taking the ninth census of the United States."

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill to fix the number of Representatives in the House of Representatives, and to provide for their apportionment among the several States. Referred to the Committee on the Ninth Census.

Mr. BINGHAM asked leave to report from the Judiciary Committee a bill to repeal the Census act of 1850, but objection was made by Mr. JENCKES.

ADDITIONAL ASSIGNMENTS TO COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the following additional assignments to Committees:

Elections—Messrs. Brooks, of Massachusetts, and Dox, of Alabama.

Banking and Currency—Mr. Burchard, of Illinois.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Starkweather, of Connecticut, and Hayes, of Alabama.

Claims—Mr. Strong, of Connecticut.

The Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Barnum, of Connecticut, and Brooks, of Alabama.

The Judiciary—Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut.

Military Affairs—Mr. Hoge, of South Carolina.

Commerce—Messrs. Starkweather, of Connecticut, and Sheldon, of Louisiana.

Foreign Affairs—Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania.

Invalid Pensions—Mr. Hestin, of Alabama.

Territories—Mr. Buckley, of Alabama.

Patents—Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania.

Rules—Mr. Cox, of New-York.

Revision of the Laws—Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island.

Railways and Canals—Mr. Sherrard, of Alabama.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—FINANCIAL POLICY.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the President's annual Message, Mr. ALLISON in the chair, and was addressed by Mr. MUNGEN in criticism of the financial policy of the Government. Mr. MUNGEN's argument, which was delivered from manuscript, advocated a repudiation of the national debt. As soon as he had concluded his argument, he was replied to by Messrs. BROOKS, of New-York, RANDAL, SLOCUM, COX, KERR and WOODWARD, all the members from the Republican side gathering around the speakers, and evincing intense interest in the discussion.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, said the gentleman from Ohio said, and well said, he spoke only for himself. If what he said had not been said on the floor of the House, in presence of all of us, I should not feel it necessary to disclaim all responsibility for his advocacy of repudiation; and I think I may speak for the Democratic members from New-York State as well as for myself. The national debt never has been, never can be, never will be repudiated. While much of what the gentlemen said is true, all that relates to repudiation we utterly disclaim. We expect to pay every cent of the debt according to the contract; and under a better and reduced system of taxation, we think it will be as easily paid as the debt of the war of 1812.

Mr. KERR said: While I remember very well that my friend from Ohio (Mr. MUNGEN) did us on this side the justice to remark that in whatever he was about to say he would attempt to bind nobody but himself, yet I deem it an act of duty to myself, and to those whom I represent, to the whole Democratic Party of this country, to say that I do not indorse repudiation in any form, and that I do not believe that that great and honorable party, of which I have the honor to be a humble member, indorses any such theory. I think it my duty to enter my emphatic disclaimer of the conclusions and theories of my friend.

Mr. SLOCUM said: I am glad the gentleman from Ohio makes no pretence of representing any political party in the remarks he has made. The Congressional District I have the honor to represent on this floor pays into the Treasury more taxes than two or three of the Western States combined, and I can assure the gentleman that he represents the sentiments of no party, and, I may say, of no people of that district. For one, I here declare that no party tie, no hope of political advancement, will ever induce me to favor any measure tending toward repudiation, either directly or indirectly, or any measure tending to prevent this Government from discharging every obligation incurred in the suppression of the rebellion, in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the law creating the obligation. In behalf of the Democracy I represent I hereby repudiate all repudiators.

Mr. RANDALL said: For myself, I think I can speak for my constituents. I am utterly opposed to repudiation. The moment allowed me, gives me the opportunity to remonstrate against the enunciation of any scheme of legislation which I believe would place my country in a dishonest attitude before the world. Not only do I believe that we should pay the debt, but I believe, what is of vastly more importance, that the country has the ability, the disposition and the resources to pay it. I agree with the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. MUNGEN,) that this debt was negotiated at ruinous rates. That is a matter of just criticism against the party who then controlled the Government and made the negotiation, but as to those who hold bonds upon which is stamped the faith and credit of the country, I say repudiation stands in no other light except the light of dishonesty. In saying this I but repeat what I have said before my constituents. But, Sir, I do not apprehend half the danger from speeches such as that of the gentleman from Ohio as I do from the extravagance, from the corruption, from the undue and unequal taxation which has been placed upon the statute book by the majority of this House. I have a vast deal more apprehension of the growth of the spirit of repudiation from that cause. Again, the same thing is to be apprehended when the majority stand up here and defend one of the most crushing, one of the most wasteful monopolies—the banking interest of the country. The same thing is to be apprehended from the legislation there has been with the view of making the few rich at the expense of the many. I believe that in the interests of my country there should be no question about paying the entire principal of the public debt.

Mr. POTTER said: I am not unmindful of some of the evils to which the gentleman from Ohio has adverted; but, without now referring to them, I desire simply to say that myself and my constituents disclaim the doctrine of repudiation advocated by the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. COX said: While no one is more ready than I to honor the soldier and the gentleman from Ohio, who has just spoken, I will not do him the injustice to believe that he undertakes to speak either for the Democracy of his State or of the nation. His opinions are his own; h alone is responsible for them. They are not tolerable nor excusable because of the wrongs suffered by the masses; because Congress fails to tax, as they should, the bondholders; because Congress fails to pay the claims of loyal claimants, or because of the outrageous and persistent taxation of the people. The worst form of repudiation has not been referred to. The legal tenders are a debt. So long as they are unredeemed so long is there repudiation. Who is responsible for this? I charge the Republican members now around me with either lacking the skill or the courage to redeem the legal tenders.

Mr. DAWES—What is my interpretation of Mr. PENDLETON's theory? Is it not repudiation?

Mr. COX—I might agree with Mr. PENDLETON's interpretation; yet it would not be repudiation. Did not the distinguished moralist from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) agree with Mr. PENDLETON? and THADDEUS STEVENS and Senator MORTON? and are they repudiators? I understand the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. DAWES.) He desires to give a partisan tone to the debate, but he cannot do it. Without regard to party the House should endeavor to raise, not to degrade, our credit and honor. I denounce repudiation in every form, whether it repudiates legal-tender notes or bonds, loyal claims or constitutional guarantees. I will never consent to favor the dishonor of my country, which is bound up with its prosperity. All of our constituents pay taxes alike to sustain the public credit. There are questions which will press hereafter—whether taxation is inordinate; whether we ought not to reduce it; whether, with a full treasury, it is not outrage to keep up these burdens. But we all agree that our credit should remain untarnished. We may differ on the ways and means to preserve our credit and as to other fiscal questions, but on this let us be in concord.

Mr. WOODWARD said that it seemed to him to be a day of general confession. [Laughter.] He had happened to be a member of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania when the Republican County of Allegheny and the Republican City of Pittsburg repudiated the most honest and righteous debt, and it had fallen to his lot to write the first opinion that was ever written in Pennsylvania against these repudiators. Other opinions in other cases had followed, and those County Commissioners and municipal authorities had been imprisoned. The Commissioners were one whole year in jail.

Mr. WARD—Served them right.

Mr. WOODWARD—Yes, Sir; they were kept in jail one whole year before they would surrender to the authority of the Court. He went on to speak of a Republican Congress having, on Feb. 25, 1862, passed an act declaring that greenbacks, then worth about sixty cents on the dollar, should be a legal tender in payment of debts, being in direct and palpable violation of a constitutional provision, and in utter repudiation of one-third of the whole indebtedness of the country.

Mr. SCOFIELD asked his colleague to do justice to the people of Pittsburg and Alleghany by saying that it was not a party repudiation.

Mr. MORGAN claimed that it was palpable evidence of the fact that the Republican Party of the United States was a party of repudiation. During the late war, when greenbacks were worth fifty cents on the dollar, every State under Republican jurisdiction repudiated the payment of the interest of its State debt in gold.

Mr. GARFIELD said that it had not done so.

Mr. COX said that in New-York the Democratic Party paid the interest in coin, but that the Republican Party paid it in paper.

Mr. GARFIELD, at the close of the discussion, suggested that when the Committee rise, it report a resolution that the proposition, direct or indirect, to repudiate any portion of the debt of the United States is unworthy the honor and good name of the nation, and that the House, without distinction of party, hereby sets its seal and condemnation on any and all such propositions.

The Committee then arose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair,

Mr. ALLISON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, reported Mr. GARFIELD's resolution to the House.

Mr. GARFIELD moved the previous question upon its adoption, and called for the yeas and nays. The previous question was seconded, and the yeas and nays were ordered on the resolution.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, moved that the resolution be laid on the table. The vote was taken on that motion by a division of the House, and there was but one member voting in the affirmative—Mr. JONES himself.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, suggested that, as a great many members were absent on account of the understanding that no business would be transacted, the vote should not be taken till the next meeting of the House, when the vote would show a full expression of opinion.

Mr. SCOFIELD, with that object in view, moved that the House do now adjourn. The House refused to adjourn, and the vote on the resolution was taken by yeas and nays. Before the announcement of the result, Mr. ELDRIDGE said that he had voted under a misapprehension, and desired to withdraw his vote, as he understood the resolution to be virtually one of censure against the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. MUNGEN.)

Mr. GARFIELD—Not a whit of it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I understand it as charging that gentleman as being unworthy.

Mr. GARFIELD—Not at all.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Or that his speech was an unworthy one.

Mr. GARFIELD—Not a word in it about the speech.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—He had a right to make the speech, though I did not agree with him in it.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, asked and obtained permission to make a statement. He said: Lest my vote should be misunderstood, I desire to say that I am not now in favor of repudiation, probably never shall be.

Several MEMBERS, (repeating)—"Probably."

Mr. JONES—Yes, Sir. Probably I never shall be. I should be in a certain contingency in part. If the alternative were ever presented to me whether to vote that that part of the bonded debt not specified to be paid in gold should be paid in gold, or that there should be repudiation to that extent, then I would go for repudiation. But I am not now in favor of repudiation. I only conceived that this resolution was not a proper one to be adopted at that time. It might be misunderstood. Therefore voted "No," and I maintain that vote.

The vote was then announced—yeas 123, nays 1—the negative vote being that of Mr. JONES. So the resolution was adopted, with but one negative vote.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked the indulgence of the House to state why it was that he had expressed a wish to withdraw his vote. He said that he did not with by any vote of his to pronounce censure on the gentleman from Ohio, (MUNGEN.) He believed that that gentleman had the right to make the speech he did make. If he himself was convinced of the soundness of his position, that was the reason he doubted the propriety of voting for the resolution. He was not a repudiator, and never expected to be. He paid his own debts, and was in favor of the Government paying its debts.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

A message was received from the President announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment by the State of Alabama.

The House then, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned until Monday next.

THE CHINESE.

The Real Views of the Democratic Governor of California—Chinese Testimony and Not Chinese Immigration.

The telegraph was correct in stating the other day that Governor HAIGHT, in his biennial message to the Legislature of California, recommended that the State aid and facilitate immigration from Europe and the Eastern States, but it gave an erroneous impression by the additional statement that he said "the Legislature had power to prohibit Chinese immigration, but he was in favor of the removal of all barriers to the Chinese, not only as an act of justice to them, but as a matter of sound policy." Apparently a few words were dropped from the dispatch in transmission, as Governor HAIGHT's recommendation really referred to the admission of Chinese testimony in the Courts, and not to the introduction of the Chinese into the State. The Sacramento *Union*, received last night, gives the message in full, and to show what Governor HAIGHT really said we quote the following passage from it:

The importance of facilitating immigration from the Eastern States and Europe is felt by all who are interested in our material development. A moderate expenditure of money to establish agencies in New-York and Baltimore and in Europe would probably be of service in directing immigrants to this coast, and securing additional means for their safe and speedy transit hither. Agents of this character could do much toward diffusing information as to the advantages offered by California, and making favorable arrangements with railway and steamship corporations. We need population—not of races inferior in natural traits, pagan in religion, ignorant of free institutions, and incapable of sharing in them without putting the very existence of those institutions in peril—but we need immigrants of kindred races, who will constitute a congenial element and locate themselves and their families permanently upon the soil; who can be admitted to an equal share in our political privileges, and respond to all the obligations imposed upon citizens under a republican government. One great need of California is a farming population from Germany and other European States, accustomed to the cultivation of the grape and other branches of agriculture, to which our climate and soil are so peculiarly adapted. * * * The people of the State have so often and so emphatically expressed their hostility to the importation of Chinese laborers that their representatives will doubtless leave no legitimate means untried to execute the popular will in this respect. It is of vital importance, also, that the infamous business of importing Chinese females by the hundred, for the vilest purposes, should be arrested at once by stringent measures. I do not propose to renew the discussion of the subject of Chinese immigration in an economic, moral or political aspect, because it is needless to discuss a question in reference to which public sentiment here is so nearly unanimous. The Legislature have power, without doubt, to make such provisions as will secure the people of the State against the stream of filth and prostitution that has been pouring in from Asia for the past twelve months, and at the same time secure the working people of the State against the importation of a class whose servile competition tends directly to cheapen and degrade labor. While, however, the people of this State are with much unanimity opposed to the importation of Chinese, both male and female, they are not disposed to countenance any ill-usage of Chinese, or of any other class within our borders. The exclusion of Mongolian testimony has been occasioned by the notorious fact that their testimony is so utterly unreliable as in many cases hardly to afford a basis for conjecture. Statements in direct conflict upon simple facts are constantly made by equal num

SUB-TREASURY FRAUDS.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN HIGH OFFICE.

The Superintendent of the Assay Office Charged with Embezzlement.

Affidavit of Assistant District-Attorney Purdy—An Old and Honored Federal Official Accused of Falsely Appropriating Public Moneys—Several Thousand Dollars Involved.

Another case of public frauds was yesterday exposed in which an old and honored Government officer, of highly respectable family, is charged with being the guilty party. The person under suspicion is Mr. GEORGE F. DUNNING, a resident of Brooklyn, for the past ten years an *attaché* of the Sub-Treasury, and more recently acting as Superintendent of the Assay Office, which is known to be a very important and influential position. It is alleged that the official irregularities with which he is accused were discovered by Assistant Treasurer FOLGER a short time ago, or soon after his coming into his present position, and that he subsequently communicated the facts to Secretary BOUTWELL. It is said that endeavors were even then made to adjust the matter by some prominent friends of Mr. DUNNING, including an Ex-Collector of Customs, but that the Secretary of the Treasury refused to entertain any motion for a compromise whatever, announcing that he should leave the case for such legal action as District-Attorney PIERREPONT might choose to take. The circumstances surrounding the alleged offence were made known to the latter gentleman by Judge FOLGER a few days ago, on which occasion it was decided to have an examination. The charge is for obtaining money from the Treasury on false vouchers, the specifications being that the defendant procured receipts from merchants supplying the Sub-Treasury with stores, such as stationery, books, boilers, wood, coal, &c., in larger sums than the actual amount of the purchases, and that he appropriated the overcharges in these receipts to his own private use, after certifying them to be correct. Sometimes the receipts were made out in double the amount due to the merchants, it is said, and one half of the money retained by Mr. DUNNING after being collected from the Treasury, the rest going to the parties to whom it was legitimately owing. There is no data at present for determining whether the merchants with whom Mr. DUNNING dealt were *particeps criminis* (supposing the alleged offence to have been committed) but it is believed that they will be prosecuted in civil suits for the recovery of the moneys said to have been fraudulently obtained on the improper receipts. So far as is ascertained, there is no reason for supposing that they had any direct knowledge of the alleged frauds previous to their discovery by Judge FOLGER. The amount procured from the Treasury in the adroit manner above alleged was first placed at $16,000, but subsequent investigation swelled it to upward of $20,000, and it is thought not improbable that it may reach still higher. According to one statement Mr. DUNNING was tempted to enter on the system of irregularities charged against him for the purpose of recovering from certain heavy pecuniary embarrassments which he had met with in Wall-street. The following is the affidavit made in his case:

United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New-York, ss.—A. H. Purdy, being duly sworn, says that he is an Assistant District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York; deponent further says, that from information and belief, George F. Dunning, an officer in the United States Sub-Treasury, in the City of New-York, in the district and circuit aforesaid, at various times in the year 1869, did transmit to the Treasury Department, to be allowed in his favor, certain receipts and vouchers for certain large sums from certain creditors of the United States, without having paid to said creditors said sums of money, amounting to about $22,000 and upward; deponent further says, on information and belief, that said G. F. Dunning did embezzle and convert to his own use, said moneys received by him as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States, and against the statutes in such cases made and provided; deponent further says that the grounds of his belief are certain documentary evidence, now in the possession of Hon. Charles J. Folger, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at the City of New-York, and certain statements made to deponent by said Treasurer; and further deponent saith not. A. H. PURDY.

Sworn to before me this 16th day of December, 1869.
JOHN A. SHIELDS,
United States Commissioner.

Mr. DUNNING was taken into custody at the Assay Office by Deputy Marshal WINSLOW yesterday afternoon, and was subsequently brought before Commissioner SHIELDS. He was accompanied by a gentleman of influence named Mr. LEWIS, who claimed that his friend, the defendant, was not such an officer of the United States as came within the province of the statutes covering the alleged offence; that he had given no bonds, personally, but had simply made himself liable to other parties who were liable to the United States; in short, that he had committed no offence cognizable under the Federal laws. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY referred to the fifty-seventh section of the Treasury laws (act of Congress May 6, 1846,) as covering the charge, as follows:

"And if any officer charged with the disbursements of public moneys shall accept, or receive, or transmit to the Treasury Department to be allowed in his favor, any receipt or voucher from a creditor of the United States, without having paid to such creditor, in such funds as the said officer may have received for disbursement, or such other funds as he may be authorized by this act to take in exchange, the full amount specified in such receipt or voucher, every such act shall be deemed to be a conversion by such officer to his own use of the amount specified on such receipt or voucher. And any such officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising or participating in such act, being convicted thereof before any Court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than ten years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled."

Mr. DUNNING subsequently gave $20,000 bail to appear for examination on Tuesday next, at 1 P. M. He is a rather fine-looking man, aged about forty-five, and seemed to keenly feel his position. It is but just to the accused man to state that he has heretofore enjoyed a high reputation, and is possessed of the confidence of a large circle of friends.

Mr. DUNNING has been removed from his official position by Judge FOLGER.

THE WALL-STREET DEFALCATION.

New Developments in Regard to Gray's Escape—How $400 was Used to Advantage—Breaking Open the Defaulter's Safe by Deputy Sheriffs.

The latest reports concerning the recent Wall-street forgery and defalcation case are said to implicate two private detectives employed by JAY COOKE & CO., in a plot by means of which GRAY, one of the fugitives from justice, was enabled to evade capture by the officers of the law. It is alleged that they accepted a check for $400 from GRAY after the discovery of the frauds, and that they subsequently permitted him to depart from their custody, although they were aware at the time that he had victimized their employers to the extent of some $20,000. It is reported that the check bore GRAY's indorsement, and that the latter was seen to hand it to his captors by a gentleman well known on 'Change; and also that two detectives were selected to proceed to Albany to ascertain whether the Superintendent of the State Banking Department intended to make a criminal charge against GRAY. Further developments than those already published are promised, likely to place the responsibility of GRAY'S operations where it properly belongs. PRATT is named as the person who instigated and superintended the frauds, GRAY being represented as a mere tool, whose weakness in certain matters caused him to play the part he did. The large iron safe belonging to GRAY and PRATT was found, on investigation, to contain two rather singularly fashioned keys—nothing more. It was broken open by a party of men under the directions of Deputy Sheriffs O'NEILL and JOHN N. FISHER, Jr. A large crowd of lawyers and others watched the operation, but were extremely disappointed in seeing the contents. They expected that the safe held bonds and other monetary property owned by the absconding partners. It is confidently believed by the Sheriff's officers that GRAY is secreted in this City, and that he has not fled to South America with his mistress, as was stated.

Mr. PHILLIP W. HOLMES, an employe of JAY COOKE & CO., makes the following statement on behalf and by authority of that firm:

On the 2d December an unknown broker called at the office of JAY COOKE & CO. and applied for a loan of $50,000 on Governments. He stated that the loan was for WM. E. GRAY & CO. The firm agreed to loan the money on these Governments at seven per cent. The same person came in about 3 P. M. for the loan, bringing with him $20,000 in Governments and $40,000 in State bounty loan. Upon this security the firm declined to make the loan, and he left. JAY COOKE & CO. have had but one transaction with WM. E. GRAY & CO., and that is as follows: GRAY, or some person representing him, called at the banking house last Saturday and purchased $25,000 in five-twenties, paying for them in a certified check on the Mechanics' Bank. The check was sent to the bank by the bond clerk, and on ascertaining that it was good the bonds were delivered. On Tuesday the firm learned that on Friday evening last the Manhattan Company procured the services of one of JAY COOKE & CO.'s detectives to assist them in ascertaining the whereabouts of GRAY, whom they afterward found, but for some reason refused to arrest. When the purchase was made of JAY COOKE & CO., on Saturday, neither the firm nor any of their bond clerks knew GRAY, or anything in relation to his complications with the Manhattan Company or the bounty loan frauds.

CURRENT NOTES.

Sugared pop-corn poisoned a man in Portland, Me.

Ontario's share of the Dominion debt is estimated at $5,840,000, and Quebec's share at $4,660,000.

First cousins in New-Hampshire have five days in which to marry. The law forbids them after the 21st.

The election in Tennessee for members of the proposed State Constitutional Convention is to be held to-morrow.

The Knoxville papers hint that GEORGE W. HARRIS, better known as "Sut Lovengood," was poisoned.

A man in California, who was bitten on the lip by an insect "black in color and resembling very much an overgrown bedbug," died three days after in consequence.

Wyoming wants women. The women (some of them) want the suffrage. Wyoming gives the suffrage. That seems to be the whole story.

One of our morning contemporaries complains of the exquisite and punctilious irregularity of the mails. There seems to be good grounds for this complaint as it takes that paper about three months to get a "letter from next door."

The Committee of the Baltimore City Council have reported a plan for the improvement of Jones' Falls by widening and straightening the channel, at an estimated expense of $2,500,000.

Five thousand two hundred and fifty-nine vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 2,048,600 tons, cleared from the port of Buffalo during the season just closed. This is a falling off from last year.

A Philadelphia lady who lost a diamond pin valued at $500 in Chicago two years ago, saw it on Tuesday in the shirt bosom of a young man who chanced to stop at the hotel in Philadelphia where she resides.

It seems to be generally understood in Texas that General REYNOLDS will tender the provisional governorship of Texas to the Governor elect as soon as it is officially ascertained which of the candidates is elected.

The Board of Supervisors of Hancock County, Illinois, have passed an ordinance requesting the State Constitutional Convention to cede the jurisdiction of Nauvoo and seventy-two square miles to the United States as a site for the capital.

The New-London correspondent of the Norwich *Advertiser* claims the credit of that pleasant little story from Connecticut concerning a mortar and pestle which we copied the other day from a Hartford paper, and we desire to give him his due.

The St. Paul *Press* says that there have been great changes in the climate of Minnesota during the past five or six years, and it suggests that the railroads may have had something to do with it. Prior to 1862 there were no railroads in the State, and it is since that date that the changes asserted have taken place.

DONN PIATT desires that the telegram reporting that he responded for the groom at the GERARD-WORMLY wedding, shall be copied no more as historical fact, protesting that he attended the wedding in his capacity as correspondent, and did nothing but make a note of the strange affair.

Colonel S. P. REMINGTON has just been appointed Collector of Revenue for the Oswegatchie District in this State. Colonel REMINGTON has long been a leading Republican editor in St. Lawrence County, served with honor during the war, and is in all respects a fit man for the position.

All citizens of Indiana who sustain the Administration of President GRANT in its successful efforts to inaugurate economy, and maintain untarnished our national credit and honor, as well as all persons in sympathy with the just, liberal and progressive principles of the Republican party, are invited to unite in the selection of delegates to the Republican State Convention.

A Florida paper reports that a steamer with an exploring party has ascended the St. John River three hundred and seventy-five miles, one hundred and fifty miles further than ever before accomplished. The lakes through which they passed are said to be indescribably beautiful, and the country more diversified than lower down the river.

Mr. E. S. WOODFORD, of West Winsted, Conn., has stocked, for the Fish Commissioners of Connecticut and Maine, about twenty-five ponds in those States with black bass during the past season. This fish, it is claimed, are peculiarly well adapted to stock the thousand and one small lakes in the Middle States, whence the trout have been driven by the voracious pickerel.

The Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* condemns Senator DRAKE's bill in relation to the Supreme Court as "atrocious," and says that if the Executive and Senate cannot find men to fill the vacancies in the Supreme Court, who can be trusted to adjudicate the laws of Congress, the fault will probably be found in Congress itself. The *Pantagraph* is a Republican paper.

The Republican Executive Committee of Florida have published an address to the party, appealing to them to restore coöperation and harmony, and to unite in urging upon the Governor and the Legislature the need of the immediate adoption of a State financial policy, the establishment of free schools, and the granting of homesteads from the State lands to all, under proper restrictions.

In view of the result of the recent election, an unreconstructed clergyman in Mississippi, Rev. JOHN SAMPLE, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has recommended to the people of that State that they observe Thursday, Jan. 14, as a day of fasting and prayer to God to relieve them from the hand of the oppressor, that "their afflictions may be removed or rendered tolerable."

It is contended by those who claim to be best informed in regard to the facts of the case, that the recent violent assault upon Dr. DAY, Superintendent of the Inebriate's Asylum in Binghamton, by one of the inmates, was wholly inexcusable. Dr. DAY'S arm was quite seriously wounded, and as he has been unable, in consequence, to attend to the duties of his office, Dr. ALBERT DAY, Jr., his son and assistant, performs the labors of both Superintendent and Assistant.

Mr. EDWIN D. MCCRACKEN, Ex-Engineer of the Oxyhydrogen Heat and Light Company, informs us that that Company has failed to make its light shine visibly before men, because "its management has been the very worst that could possibly be imagined"—a result for which he is not responsible, and which he regrets, because "the Company had one of the finest inventions of this or any other age, and also the confidence of the public."

Providence papers record the marriage in that city, on Thursday evening, 9th inst., of the daughter of Mr. JAMES T. RHODES, of Providence, to General J. FRED. PIERSON, of this City, son of Mr. HENRY L. PIERSON. General PIERSON, although one of the youngest officers in the Volunteer force, served the country with distinction during the war. He went from the Seventh Regiment as Captain in the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, and rose from this rank to Colonel. He was afterward breveted General for his gallant conduct in the field.

Mr. EDWARD CRANE addressed a meeting at the rooms of the Board of Trade of Boston, on Thursday, in behalf of the Commission appointed by the Legislature to consider and report what legislation is necessary to secure cheap travel and transportation. He contended that every railroad in the State was chartered for the public benefit, and that as they are now managed chiefly for the profit of the stockholders, they ought all to be owned by the Commonwealth and managed through corporations created directly by her and for her benefit.

A lady who has long claimed that she has a lien upon the State of Maine, has become weary of applying ineffectually to Governors, Legislators and County Commissioners, and has announced that she will sell at auction, at the capital, on the 1st of January, the entire State, "together with all the personal property, privileges, and franchises and appurtenances thereto belonging—the said sale being for the purpose of realizing a lien she holds upon the said State, and appurtenances, for a breach of the fundamental guarantees in the State of Maine and the United States' Constitution. Terms cash."

The Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Davis County, Kansas, according to a Leavenworth paper, was recently superseded, on account of a disposition on his part to sign the bonds of the county for $165,000 for the stock of the Southern Branch Pacific Railroad, to which the people of the county object, the original stock having been increased from $1,000,000 to $4,500,000, by contract made in New-York a year ago by the directors of the road with the Land Grant and Trust Company, by the terms of which the latter was to hold all the stock not taken by the Companies as paid up stock, to own the road and all land grants made to it by Congress and the State Legislature.

COMMUNICATIONS.

An Objection to Gradual Resumption.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In 1865 and 1866 all honest men desired individual as well as national economy, and as a general thing a return to specie payments; and in those two years, when gold went down to from 25 to 28, the great mass of prudent business men sold and bought mostly for cash. Since that time credit has been gradually extended, so that before the last fall in gold it had become quite general, and individual extravagance had increased at an incalculable rate. There is hardly a town in New-England but has expended from $10,000 to $100,000 in traveling in Europe, and besides there are fast horses kept now by numbers of those who never had, over and above their liabilities, enough to pay for a $300 horse.

Your article to-day, "The First Great Want," leads me to ask this question: In case your gradual return to specie payments is continued, will not individual extravagance more increase? Is it not a fact that the great mass of mankind want more money than is for their moral benefit? If the people could have commenced living, immediately after the close of the war, in a similar economical scale that they did after our last war with England, could we not have paid off our entire national debt in ten years? What country ever had such resources as ours, and suffered themselves to remain under the suspension of specie payments, as we have done? If the money that has been used for the last five years in gold gambling had been used for a legitimate business, and Congress had had the nerve to not heed the forebodings of stock and gold gamblers, should we not have resumed specie payments three years ago, and been in the best credit as a nation before the world? Finally, will not gradual extravagance increase so long as we talk of a gradual return to specie payments? H. STAPLES.

WESTPORT, Conn., Friday, Dec. 10, 1869.

Religious Teaching in Common Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with pleasure an article in to-day's TIMES on our public schools, and I could not help thinking how unwise we Catholics were to try and overthrow them. The objection so many of us have to these schools is that they do not educate our children's consciences—that they leave their moral parts undeveloped. The fault-finders want the pupils to breathe a religious atmosphere from the moment they enter to the moment they leave the class room.

Now, I am aware that religious instruction is vitally important. Self-government cannot exist unless a people are godly, as well as smart at figures and stump speeches. To cast an honest vote, we must pray hard, or we yield to temptation, sell our vote and ruin the Republic. But whose business is it to teach our children what is right and what is wrong?

The State does nothing but its duty when it develops the brains of those who are one day to share in the Government. Parents and clergymen must attend to the consciences of the young; that is their business. If the children grow up bad citizens, they must not grumble and say it is the fault of the State. I know we have too few priests, and that the fathers and mothers of our Catholic children are often illiterate emigrants, who cannot teach the Catechism.

To remedy this, let the rising generation of Catholic young men be appealed to. We can assist our pastors more than we do. Let us have our Young Men's Christian Association. Let us cease our efforts to break down the public school system. We will not succeed, even though backed by Tammany Hall.

The American people are patient, but they are not fools. W. SETON.

NO. 319 SECOND-AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

Heating by Steam Pipes—Some Pertinent Questions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the heating of houses by means of ordinary air passing over hot steam pipes be as unhealthy as you say it is, and if physicians disapprove of the custom, as you say they do, why is it that all the great hospitals in New-York City, *e. g.*, Bellevue and St. Luke's, are thus heated? Why does not the "faculty" at once take means to abolish this fearful system, which, if deleterious to persons in good health, must be tenfold more injurious to those weakened by suffering and disease? HIPPOCRATES.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Dec. 10, 1869.

No Seats on the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What remedy have passengers who pay their fares, against the manner in which they are treated by railway managers? As an American citizen, I ought, I know, submit calmly to the impudence of the conductor and brakemen, and stand up when I have paid my fare, but I find it so hard to do these things that I write this letter of protestation. Last Saturday, Dec. 11, on the 9:5 train from Elizabeth, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, there were over 100 people on the train, men, women and children, compelled to stand up for the whole distance. Many of the women were weak and feeble, (one I know was, and came near fainting in the crowd and confusion,) but for all that they were obliged to rough it here in the midst of civilization, as they would have in the backwoods. This is a thing that constantly occurs on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and if anybody complains to Superintendent RICKER they get the most uncivil treatment. If passengers have any rights that Superintendents are bound to respect, seats are one of them, and I wish some remedy would be made public against these intolerable impositions. E. P. A.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1869.

The Rumored Defalcation in the Howard National Bank of Boston.

From the Boston Post, Dec. 15.

In financial circles rumors were yesterday in circulation that a heavy defalcation had occurred in the Howard National Bank, the amount being variously placed at from $30,000 to $75,000. These rumors arose from the fact that while Mr. RANSOM and his assistant, Mr. EDDY, were making the official examination, which commenced a few days since, they discovered that a discrepancy existed in the accounts of the bookkeeper. An investigation of the circumstances immediately commenced, and it would seem that if there is a defalcation the bookkeeper is ignorant of it, inasmuch as he has the confidence of the officers of the bank. He states that the discrepancy is owing to a clerical error, and the statement is not to be disbelieved until it is otherwise proven. An examination of the books of the bank is now being made by an accountant, who, in a few days, will arrive at the facts of the case. Should there be a defalcation a person other than the bookkeeper will, it is rumored, be held accountable for the deficiency. The amount is not definitely settled, but it will not exceed that given above; consequently the capital of the bank will not be affected, and the surplus will be sufficient to cover the loss.

Virginia Politics—Address to the Republicans of the State.

The following explanatory card has been published by the Virginia Republican State Central Committee, representing and speaking for that portion of the party which sustained the minority report and left the Convention of the 24th November. An elaborate address, setting forth the basis of reorganization, will soon be issued:

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 13, 1869.

To the Republicans of Virginia:

The undersigned having been appointed by a large number of representative Republicans from all portions of the State, including nearly one-half of the delegates in the Republican State Convention, held in Richmond, Nov. 24, a Committee to present to the people the reasons for the action of the delegates who withdrew from the Convention, take this opportunity of submitting the following statement:

For a long time it has been apparent that if we would insure the confidence of our friends, and command the respect of our enemies, the party must be reorganized upon a basis that will bring to its support every man who desires to secure the triumph of Republican principles. It is useless to disguise the fact that our councils have been divided and our Conventions too often controlled by selfish and ambitious men, who sought, through the party organization, to carry out schemes for the advancement of individual interest.

For the purpose of correcting these evils and holding a general consultation as to the future of the party, the late Convention was assembled. Instead, however, of calmly considering in the spirit of wise statesmanship, the course necessary to secure the ultimate success of Republican principles, the Convention was ruled by a spirit of intolerance that stifled discussion, and practically excluded from its deliberations, men whose life-long record ought to have commanded attention in Republican assemblages.

For these reasons, and in view of the fact that no election is likely to be held for a considerable time, this has been deemed a favorable opportunity for inaugurating a movement calculated to unite all of the Republican elements in the State. While we cannot consent to the slightest lowering of the standard of progressive Republicanism, we fully recognize the great fact that the questions settled by the late election have ceased to be issues, and have passed out of our party politics forever; and relying upon the wisdom of a Republican Congress to settle wisely the *status* of the State and Legislature, we cordially invite all who are in favor of carrying out, in letter and in spirit, the provisions of our Constitution, to unite in building up a Republican party that shall command the confidence and respect of the people of this great Commonwealth.

W. C. Wickham, Andrew Washburn, John W. Jenkins, O. E. Hine, R. W. Hughes, State Executive Committee.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Grand Promenade Concert and Hop at the Academy of Music Last Night—A Great Crush and a Grand Success.

The officers and members of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, gave a full dress promenade concert and hop, last evening, at the Academy of Music. Despite the storm and fog, the affair was a decided and grand success, as is usual with the Seventh, the arrangements for the concert having been made on the most lavish and extensive scale. The concert is intended as the initial one of a series to be given during the present season, and the demand for tickets was an animated one, in consequence of the limited number to be obtained by those not members of the regiment. The occasion drew together a great crowd and the interior of the Academy was thronged by a most fashionable assemblage.

At 8 o'clock the line of carriages bringing guests to the Academy was a very long one, compelling many to leave their vehicles before reaching the door, and the dressing rooms were soon full of richly-dressed ladies. We are happy to say that the hatroom nuisance was not so great a trouble as is so often the case on occasions like that of last evening, and the company present had no greater discomfort to endure than that necessarily found in all crowded ballrooms.

Professor GRAFULLA had increased his splendid band to the number of one hundred musicians, and the orchestra, under his leadership and that of Sergeant CHAS. W. WERING and Corporal FRANCIS X. DILLER, was successful in affording some delightful music, the programme being a selected and pleasing one. The scene in the ballroom, after dancing had fairly commenced, was brilliant and bewildering, the handsome uniforms of the members being a most agreeable and effective foil for the more gorgeous and elaborate toilettes of the fair sex. Not only were the active members of the Seventh in full uniform, but nearly all of those present who belonged to other organizations in the First Division appeared in military costume also. The veterans of the Seventh, though appearing in evening dress, were decorated with the badge of their Association.

Before the signal for dancing was given we noticed among the guests present Major-General ALEXANDER SHALER, commanding the First Division, accompanied by several members of his staff. Brigadier-Generals WARD, BURGER and VARIAN, were also present during the evening, as well as many prominent staff officers in the several brigades. Colonel PORTER, of the Twenty-second; Colonel ROCKAFELLAR, of the Seventy-first; Colonel CONKLING, of the Eighty-fourth; General BENDIX, of the Fifth, and many other regimental commandants were to be noticed also, and several officers from various regiments. General BARNUM, of Syracuse; Colonel CONVERSE, of Norwich; Major-General WOODWARD, of the Second Division; Adjutant-General TOWNSEND and staff, General WALLEN, General REEVE, General VOGDES, and other officers of the Regular Army stationed in the harbor, were also conspicuous in the uniforms of their rank. Governor HOFFMAN and several members of his staff were present during the evening, as well as Mayor A. OAKEY HALL. WARREN LELAND was another of the guests. Colonel EMMONS CLARK and his associate officers in the Seventh Regiment were of course prominent in the assemblage, and Adjutant FITZGERALD achieved his customary success among the ladies, clad as he was in the dashing uniform of his rank, and many mistook him for the genial and soldierly commandant of the famous Seventh. General ABRAM DURYEE, the old-time Colonel of the Seventh, could also be seen in the crowd and crush, with his pleasant face and manner, as he returned the salutations of his brother veterans in the organization. Indeed, the list of notables might be prolonged to an indefinite length, but the foregoing will suffice to indicate the character of the festival.

Following their established precedent in such matters, the Committee of Arrangements contented itself in decorating and concealing the stage machinery by the well-known tent canopy, the rear of the stage being arranged as a landscape scene with Italian gallery, the only other military decorations visible being the standards of the Seventh. The auditorium was entirely untouched. There was no necessity of gilding pure gold, the elegant proportions and decorations of the Academy being quite in character with the festivities held inside its walls. No drooping festoons of bunting along the galleries, nor the mingling of singing birds with the dulcet strains of the bands, marred the proprieties of the occasion, and we have to congratulate the Committee on its success in knowing when to let well enough alone.

Much interest was manifested in two frames hanging in the lobby, each containing eight of THOMAS NAST's full-page illustrations of the forthcoming *History of the Seventh Regiment*, by WILLIAM SWINTON, the historian of the Army of the Potomac. Two years ago the official records of the regiment, and particularly those of its "war history," were put into this brilliant writer's hands, and he has worked them up into a story of extraordinary interest. Being designed specially as a "holiday book," it has been published in sumptuous style, and NAST has drawn for it twenty-eight of his characteristic designs. The *History*, as the third and latest of SWINTON's war-books, will, it is said, be worthy of his reputation, it being compiled with unusual care and accuracy, and with access to historical material never before made public. The frames were hung by officers of the regiment, who have taken great interest in perfecting the historical work, and a tag made known that the subscription books are open at the Armory, while the volume itself will be on sale early next week. It is a record in which not the regiment alone, but every New-Yorker, may take just pride.

The toilettes displayed by the ladies were in many instances simply gorgeous, and while the usual diversity of taste was discernible, the fair sex present seemed to have happily escaped any of those eccentricities so often observable at large balls in this City. The display was a fine one, and in many instances the belles obtained celebrity by the harmonious use of color and form in their costumes. With a soft and busy rustle the fair ones kept the company in seeming vibration, and the appearance of the boxes was an interesting one as viewed from the floor. When the writer left the Academy the programme of dances had been pretty well exhausted, and the occupants of the floor were evidently enjoying themselves to the utmost extent of their powers. The festivities were prolonged until 1 o'clock this morning, and the concert and hop became one of the things of the past.

The Seventh Regiment Drills—Appointment of Non-Commissioned Officers.

The following order has been issued by Colonel EMMONS CLARK, commanding the Seventh Regiment:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT,
NATIONAL GUARD S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 16.—1. In compliance with special Brigade Orders No. 40, the commissioned officers of this regiment will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, with side arms, on Wednesday, the 29th day of December, at 8 o'clock P. M., for theoretical and practical instruction.

2. Battalion drills by division are hereby ordered, as follows: Friday, Jan. 7, 1870, Companies A and H; Thursday, Jan. 13, Companies B and I; Wednesday, Jan. 19, Companies C and K; Tuesday, Jan. 25, Companies E and F; Monday, Jan. 31, Companies D and G. Roll call of companies at 8 o'clock P. M. At this series of drills the battalion will be instructed in parts first, second and third of the school of the battalion, *Upton's Tactics*, paragraphs 835 to 1,113 inclusive.

3. The following-named non-commissioned officers have passed the Board of Examination, and have received warrants as non-commissioned officers in this regiment: First Sergeant, J. W. Clark; Sergeants J. H. Allen, J. K. Van Rensalaer and W. C. Waters; Corporals A. D. Baldwin, F. G. Brown, F. N. Howland and J. H. Livingston.

By order of Colonel EMMONS CLARK.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant.

Funeral of the Late General Brewster.

The funeral of the late General WM. R. BREWSTER took place from the Church of the Holy Trinity, yesterday. Rev. Dr. HALL, rector of the church, conducted the services, and delivered a brief address to the relatives and friends in attendance. In the church the following military gentlemen, most of them old and personal friends of the deceased, formed in line on each side of the middle aisle:

Generals Jourdan, Shaurman, Fowler, Duryea, Colonel Stillwell, General Addison Farnsworth, Major-General John M. Cooney, Captain James H. Demarest, Captain George W. Cooney, Captain Jacob Giller, General Charles K. Graham, General H. Edwin Tremain, Major W. B. Olmsted, Colonel P. F. Morgan, Colonel Willard Bullard, Captain George S. Wheeler, Captain Joseph Hecker, Major Henry M. Alls, Captain John Downey, Captain John G. Noonan, Colonel H. L. Potter, Colonel G. J. Hopkins, General William DeLacy, Major John P. Short, Lieutenant J. B. Mossett, General M. W. Burns, General J. E. Farnum, Sergeant F. B. Bicker, Colonel C. H. Burtes, Colonel M. Bennett, Colonel M. W. Cole, Captain J. Kalt, Captain A. F. Pickett, Lieutenant D. Kenny, Lieutenant J. H. Campbell, Captain Frank E. Moran, and Captain Nash. As the remains were borne from the hearse into the church they were followed by the mourning wife and son of deceased, and a number of relatives, after which followed about forty members of Masonic Lodge No. 330, of New-York, of which deceased was a member.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

Five Men Drowned in the Passaic River—Narrow Escape of Eight Others.

At noon yesterday an accident occurred on the Passaic River, near the foot of Market-street, Newark, by the sinking of a boat, by which five men were drowned and eight others narrowly escaped in a half-frozen condition by swimming ashore. A large number of men have for some time past been employed by the New-Jersey Railroad Company in the erection of the new drawbridge across the river at Market-street, which is to form part of the new short-cut line that is being built for through trains passing Newark. A party of iron workers from Pittsburg were put on the force in September last to put up the iron work of the bridge, and it was this gang that occupied the boat which was swamped yesterday. The raising of the draw was completed yesterday forenoon. The men stopped work, gave three cheers and went to their boats designing to go to dinner. The spot where they embarked is 150 feet from the shore, but the tide is always strong, and navigation in a small boat, such as that used by them, is always dangerous. The boat was a flat-bottomed, two-oared scow, and thirteen persons took passage in it to the shore. Soon after they left the draw they found the high waves dashing into the boat, and becoming alarmed, they arose to their feet, and tipped the slight craft a little when it became immediately filled. The men leaped out and struck out for the shore. Five of their number were drowned and eight reached the pier benumbed and half frozen. The search for the bodies was immediately commenced, and the bodies were recovered. These were the bodies of THOS. GRIFFITH, of Pittsburg, a young man 25 years of age; THOS. KELSO, of Philadelphia, aged 24; WM. BLATCHFORD, an Englishman, aged 23, and JOHN RILEY, a resident of East Newark, aged 30 years, who leaves a family, and a boy named JOHN LEONARD, residing with his parents in Newark. The eight men who escaped were George Mershon, of Columbia, Penn., the foreman of the gang; Samuel Hartmann, of Marietta, Penn.; Andrew Bell, of Williamsport, Penn.; Q. Mershon and S. Mershon, of Columbia, Penn.; E. Drum, Marietta, Penn.; G. Riley, of Pittsburg, and William Hammell, of Williamsport.

The bodies of the drowned men were taken in charge by Dr. DODD, the county physician, who will order an inquest to be held immediately.

The men were in the employ of the Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburg, and were quiet, hardworking young men, remarkable for their skill in their occupation.

The sad accident was witnessed by but few persons, and those who saw the struggles of the drowning men from the shore were at too great a distance from them to render any assistance. Mr. JOHN H. LAUDELL, the proprietor of the sail loft, on the shore near which the boat filled, procured a lot of tackling upon hearing the cries of the men, and hastened with a few others to the rescue of the swimmers. But they could not be reached, and as they floated down with the tide, one by one the unfortunate men who were less skilled in the art of swimming than their companions threw up their hands and went down.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

The resignation of JAMES O'BRIEN (the present Sheriff) as a member of the Board from the Fifteenth District, was accepted, and a resolution was adopted designating RICHARD CROCKNER to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. O'BRIEN'S resignation.

A resolution was adopted repealing the ordinance for the paving of Forty-fifth street, from Fourth to Lexington-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. MONEGHAN in the chair.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in answer to a resolution of inquiry by Mr. PINCKNEY, stating that during the year 1869 the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have made the following leases of wharves, piers and slips:

North River—North half of Pier No. 39, to Erie Railroad Company, at $7,500 per annum; Pier No. 25, to John Packer, at $9,000 per annum; Pier No. 67, to Old Dominion Steamship Company, at $8,500 per annum; Pier No. 38, to Empire Transportation Company, at $8,000 per annum; Pier No. 39, to Henry Smith, at $10,500 per annum; part of bulkhead between Piers Nos. 38 and 39, to Harvey P. Farrington, at $300 per annum; Pier No. 45, to John G. Dale, at $8,500 per annum; bulkhead at Barrow-street, to Harvey P. Farrington, at $325 per annum; bulkhead at Hammond-street, to the same, at $3,100 per annum; pier at Twenty-eighth-street, to Harvy P. Farrington, at $1,150 per annum; pier at Thirty-fourth-street, to the same, at $800 per annum; pier at Thirty-seventh-street, to Wm. Bradley, at $300 per annum; pier at Fortieth-street, to same, at $1,800 per annum.

East River—North half of Pier No. 25 and south half of pier No. 26; to New-Haven Steamship Company, at $4,250 per annum; 220 feet of south side of pier at Twenty-fifth-street, to Dewitt C. Ward, at $600 per annum; pier at Thirty-eighth-street to Michael Kane, at $800 per annum; pier at One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, to the Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, at $500 per annum; pier at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, to Patrick Dunican, at $250 per annum. All the leases contain provisions that the lessees shall make all repairs at their own expense.

A resolution that the Harlem Railroad Company be requested to stop their local or accommodation trains at One Hundred and Ninth-street, for the purpose of taking in passengers, &c., was adopted.

A resolution was adopted to lay Belgian pavement in Thirty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue.

The Board then adjourned.

Sale of Constant Mayer's Pictures.

Last evening Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co. sold a number of Mr. CONSTANT MAYER'S paintings by auction. The prices obtained were low. The largest and best picture in the collection, "The Recognition," sold for $540; "Love's Melancholy," for $410; "Early Grief," for $290; "Religious Meditation," for $255; "Morning Prayer," for $112, and "Poetic Thoughts," for $170.

Capture of a Burglar.

During the night of the 12th inst. the saloon No. 732 Broadway was entered by burglars, who used false keys, and after ransacking the establishment made their escape with a coat, cap, fur collar and cigars, all worth $218. Detective REILLEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, after considerable labor, found the coat with one CUDLIP, No. 521 East Twelfth-street, where it had been pawned by TIMOTHY OAKS. This person was arrested, and being arraigned, yesterday, before Justice LEDWITH, was committed for trial on a charge of burglary.

A Ten Years' Game of Chess.

Mr. T. E. BRENZINGER, of the Brooklyn Chess Club, opened in 1859 a chess correspondence with his brother, Dr. KARL BRENZINGER, of Pforzheim, Germany, and the following game will prove interesting to chess players on account of the progress made by both while playing it:

Game played in the years from 1859 to 1869, between Dr. Karl Brenzinger, of Pforzheim, and F. E. Brenzinger, of New-York.

White.	Black.
P to K 4.	P to K 4.
Kt to K B 3.	Kt to Q B 3.
B to B 4.	B to B 4.
P to Q Kt 4.	B takes P.
P to Q B 3.	B to B 4.
Castles.	P to Q 3.
P to Q 4.	P takes P.
P takes P.	B to Kt 3.
B to Kt 2.	Kt to R 4.
P to K 5.	Kt takes B.
Q to R 4 ch.	P to Q B 3.
Q takes Kt.	P to Q 4.
Q to Q 3.	Kt to K 2.
Kt to B 3.	B to K B 4.
Q to K 3.	P to K R 3.
Kt to K R 4.	Castles.
Kt to K 2.	B to K 3.
B to R 3.	R to K.
P to B 4.	Kt to B 4.
Kt takes Kt.	B takes Kt.
P to K R 3.	R to K 3.
Kt to Kt 3.	B to K 5.
B to Q 6.	B takes Kt P.
K takes B.	Q takes B.
P to B 5.	R to K.
P to B 6.	P to Kt 4.
R to B 5.	K to R.
R takes Kt P (a.)	Q takes B P.
R to R 5.	K to R 2.
R to K B.	Q to Kt 3.
R takes B P ch.	K to Kt
R to B 4.	K to R 2.
R takes R P ch.	K takes R.

And the attack mates in 5 moves.

(*a*) It is evident that Black would have been mated had he captured rook.

Board of City Canvassers—Meeting of the Committee on Protests.

The Committee on Protests of the Board of Canvassers, consisting of Aldermen FARLEY, MOORE and WARD, held a meeting at 11 A. M. yesterday to consider the various protests referred to them.

The first case called was that of FRANCIS V. EURING, candidate for Police Justice in the Fourth District. The protestant not appearing the case was dismissed.

The case of JOSEPH BAPP, candidate for the office of Police Justice in the Ninth District, was dismissed for a similar reason.

The protest of Mr. FLORENCE SCANNELL, candidate for the office of Alderman in the Fourteenth District, was next taken up. Mr. SCANNELL and his opponent were both represented by counsel, but the case was adjourned to-day.

The case of NICHOLAS SEGAR, candidate for the office of Alderman in the Tenth District, was then called, and adjourned to-day.

The case of HUGH MOORE, candidate for the office of Alderman in the Twentieth District, was dismissed, Mr. MOORE failing to put in an appearance.

The hearing in the cases of the protests of J. W. GUENTZER, HENRY MURRAY and JOHN A. STEMMLER was also adjourned to-day.

The case of JOSEPH CUDLIPP was dismissed, Mr. CUDLIPP failing to appear. The same course was taken with a number of other protests, and the Committee then adjourned to this morning.

The Board of Canvassers met at 1 P. M. yesterday, but immediately adjourned to 3 P. M. to-day.

THE POLICE THIEVES.

Case of Remsen and Hannigan Concluded—Both Men Dismissed from the Department.

The case of Patrolmen TREADWELL W. REMSEN and JAMES HANNIGAN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, charged with highway robbery upon the person of GEORGE W. WELLS, as previously reported, came up again yesterday before Commissioners BOSWORTH and MANIERRE to hear testimony for the defence.

Christopher Fredenburgh, a street car driver, was the first witness, and testified that on the night of the 6th inst., (the date of the robbery,) he was at the Sixth-avenue Railroad stables, in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, by appointment to meet a person named Thatcher; that he arrived there at about 10 P. M. and remained about half an hour; then heard that his man was at a political meeting at Hugh Murray's, and started to go there; in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets met Remsen and Hannigan with a prisoner going up; he went down, turned west in Forty-second-street, and when near Seventh-avenue about five minutes after having met the officers he stumbled upon three men; he ran against one of them and partly fell, as did the other; he noticed this man particularly, and saw that he had on a large slouch hat; never saw the man before, but is certain that it was Wells, the complainant, whom he saw next when the case was before Justice Connolly; the two men who were with Wells he did not notice; would not know them again; is not certain whether they were policemen or firemen, but thinks they had metal buttons on their coats.

Thomas Connors, watchman at the Mansion Stables, testified that on the night of the 6th Remsen and Hannigan were in the office and bar-room of the stables, and Wells also; they came in first and left a little before Wells; the latter came back to the stables a short time afterward alone, and said he had been robbed of his pocket-book by those two policemen; Remsen asked witness if Wells did not say when he returned to the stables that he had left his pocket-book; witness answered that Wells did not say so, and in reply to a question if he had not told Remsen that Wells had said so, answered in the negative, and explained that he had himself remarked to Remsen that Wells had better have left his pocket-book at the stables.

The testimony was concluded at this point, and the trial of the accused in the General Sessions being set down for 11 o'clock, Judge BOSWORTH remarked to them as they lingered in the room that he would not detain them any longer. At the afternoon session of the Board both men were dismissed from the Department by the votes of Commissioners BOSWORTH, BRENNAN and MANIERRE, Mr. SMITH being absent.

TAKING THEIR OWN POISON.

The Lawyers' Appeal to the Law—Continuation of the Trial Between Colonels Hawkins and Bliss—Further Testimony as to the Alleged Misrepresentations.

The trial of the action between Colonel RUSH C. HAWKINS and Colonel GEORGE BLISS, Jr.—a full statement of which was published in the TIMES of yesterday—was continued yesterday before Judge MONELL, of the Superior Court, and a jury. The action, as our readers may remember, is brought to recover something like $40,000 damages for alleged misrepresentation on the part of Colonel BLISS to the plaintiff, upon the purchase of certain shares of stock of the Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company in the Spring of 1864. At the opening of the Court yesterday morning the room was filled, apparently by witnesses of the respective parties and interested spectators.

Henry S. Camblos was examined as a witness by Mr. Bangs. He said his busines was that of a stock broker of the firm of Dibble & Camblos, he knew the plaintiff Hawkins, and the defendant he knew by sight; in April, 1864, defendant, Bliss, came to his office with a letter from Colonel Hawkins, witness said he would not execute the order as it was then written; he did not know what Hawkins wanted of such worthless stock, and he so expressed himself; the order was taken away, and brought back with the word "Wyoming" interlined; the order was then sent to the partner of witness at the Brokers' Board, and he bought the stock; either the next day or three days after their firm paid $52,500 for 1,000 shares of Wyoming Valley Coal Company, for account of Colonel Hawkins; it was $52 50 per share.

Wm. H. Anthon testified that he is a lawyer; that in March and April, 1864, he acted for Mr. Leonard W. Jerome in a suit against Isaac S. Lloyd and the Wyoming Valley Coal Company; the suit was commenced in April; no answer was filed, and witness was instructed to discontinue the suit, which he did; he did not know anything of the defendant's connections with the Company, or with Mr. Lloyd.

On cross-examination witness testified that at that time Mr. Jerome was a banker and dealer and broker in stocks; he was directed to withdraw the suit against Mr. Lloyd in consideration of $90,000; after that he (witness) bought 100 shares himself, and paid something over par for it.

On his further direct examination, witness said that as soon as it was known that Mr. Jerome was engaged with this stock every one wanted to buy; Mr. Lloyd then refused to furnish the stock, and Mr. Jerome had to go into the general market and purchase, understood that Mr. Bliss was acting as attorney for Mr. Lloyd, and also for the Wyoming Valley and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

General Egbert L. Viele was examined by Mr. Bangs. He is a civil engineer; in 1863 he became acquainted with the property of the Wyoming Coal Company; he had examined the property as an engineer, at the request of Messrs. Wainwright & Seton, bankers and stockbrokers, of Wall-street; he found the coal mine and real estate in the City of Scranton, Penn.; he reported the mine as being, in his opinion, an excellent coal mine, and one readily worked; Colonel Bliss was employed at the same time, by the same parties, to examine into the affairs of the Company; the result of the examination was not satisfactory to Messrs. Wainwright & Seton; became acquainted with the report made by the defendant through Wainwright & Seton; was requested to become President of the Company, and did so; Mr. Bliss was attorney for the Company and one of its directors afterward; he became a director on the resignation of Mr. Riggs; he knew of a report issued by the Company in January, 1864; at that time the Company was under a bad contract, which left too small a profit on the mining of coal to make a dividend; Mr. Bliss had the same opportunities to know the condition of the Company that witness had; Mr. Lloyd was the principal owner of the stock; he and Mr. Bliss were acquainted and even intimate; his own object was to get rid of Mr. Lloyd, whose character hindered the stock from having a market value; Lloyd was constantly offering advantages—options—to persons to get the stock into the market; witness thought the mines good ones, but he did not recommend his friends to enter into it under the circumstances; the disadvantage was that the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company owned all the railroad facilities in that country, and could compel all the coal companies to sell coal at its own rate; he thought under the laws of Pennsylvania they had the right to run their own cars; under the circumstances stated he did not think the stock a good investment.

Mr. H. A. CRAM opened the case for the defendant and called the defendant,

George Bliss, Jr. He testified that his acquaintance with the plaintiff commenced in 1856 or 1857; in 1864 they were thrown together on the Sub-Committee of Arms and Trophies; one or other, or both, were at the Sanitary Fair during the whole time; he was not a director of the Company till April 5, 1864; his first meeting with Mr. Lloyd was at Seton & Wainwright's, in 1864; he had no business relations with him; was not his counsel at the meeting with Jerome; previous to April, 1864, a report was made on the title of the Company by himself, but to no other person; witness asked defendant once distinctly whether he was in stocks; this was after a previous conversation, when Mr. Hawkins had alluded to his being in stocks; he then told him that he (witness) proposed to purchase stock of the Company, if an arrangement with Mr. Jerome then pending was completed; he subsequently having procured the Company's permission, told him the arrangement; that the Company desiring to purchase another colliery, not having the money were to pay bonds, and Jerome, Riggs & Co. were to take the bonds or stock; he would be likely to know if the matter was completed, but probably not the details of the arrangement; witness explained to him the position of the Company in relation to the Lackawanna Railroad, and told him they contemplated bringing cars of their own; Mr. Hawkins said he had inquired of other parties, and asked one question of him, which witness had to make inquiries of the Company to answer; witness himself was at one time, before April, so confident that he had ordered stock, and the arrangement not being then completed, had lost on it; when the arrangement was completed he told Mr. Hawkins; he had not known anything of Jerome's agreement with Lloyd till the suit was commenced; Mr. Hawkins had asked him to send down the order on his brokers, as he was going down town, and Mr. Bliss did so; witness sent it to the brokers, and a few minutes later a messenger came in and asked him whether the order for "Wy" Coal meant Wyoming or New-York coal; he wrote over it in pencil, Wyoming Coal; on the 5th of April he ordered the purchase of six hundred shares of the stock; it was bought for him, and he held it for some time; all but one parcel Mr. Moran sold; he held this stock, or some of it, for fifteen or eighteen months; there was other stock bought for him, which he held till still later; he held his stock longer than plaintiff and lost less, in the middle of April Mr. Chase came on to New-York, and what he did or was expected to do produced a tight money market and a heavy fall in all stocks; he and plaintiff had a talk after this, and Hawkins asked him to find out what Jerome was doing; witness could not find out; he once after that asked witness what he was going to do with his stock, and witness told him he intended to hold on; this and the circular he issued were the only inducements he held out to Colonel Hawkins to get him to keep the stock; he never made anything out of Mr. Hawkins' purchase, or expected to.

T. Bailey Meyers testified that he was a director in this coal Company; he had invested money in it, and considered it a *bona fide* company when he entered it; he bought at from 101 to 102⅛; before he invested in it the Company had made a dividend.

George W. Hodges testified that he was its Vice-President; the Company had no President; he first became acquainted with the property in November, 1864, and became Vice-President in January, 1865; he considered that if properly developed it was good enough to pay all its liabilities, and 100 cents on the dollar; did not think it has any market value at present; he had purchased some stock at fourteen within a fortnight; had recently bought some at eighteen; did not know of any sales within a month at $5 per share.

The testimony in the case being concluded, the Court ordered that the further hearing stand over to Monday next, when counsel will sum up the case.

THE BROOKLYN MARKET.

What the Prospect Park Commissioners Propose to Do with the City Park—An Old Necessity at Last Supplied—New Market to be Opened To-Morrow—Description of the Edifice.

The Prospect Park Commissioners in their last annual report recommended that the City Park of Brooklyn be improved by being changed into a public market where the produce of Long Island might be brought for the accommodation of the people, so as to avoid the necessity of making pilgrimages to New-York to purchase the cereals that pass their own doors on the way thither. The Park Commissioners have followed up their suggestion by resolving to ask the Legislature of 1870 to pass a law authorizing them to improve the City Park by erecting a market thereon. Most people regard the proposition as a sensible one, inasmuch as it promises advantages of considerable importance to them. If the products of the island cannot be obtained at lower prices, they can at least be bought as cheap as in New-York, with the time, trouble and expense of crossing the river to make purchases saved. The movement on the part of the Park Commissioners cannot fail to be popular, especially as the City Park is a nuisance at present. It is the place where OTERO, the rich Cuban, was murdered about four years ago, and it has been regarded with a sort of wild curiosity ever since. It is a region to be avoided after dark by all persons having conservative ideas as to the safety of life and decency. It is universally conceded that Brooklyn needs a market, in order that its people may be able to provide themselves with the more perishable articles of food without having to obtain them when half decomposed at corner groceries. This necessity has been long felt, and the field which has been thus solicitous of occupation has at last been taken by enterprising New-York tradesmen—another instance of the just recognition of Brooklyn interests, as well as a gratifying manifestation of that kind of public spirit which is beneficial to the masses.

THE NEW BROOKLYN MARKET.

The new Brooklyn Market has been erected by Messrs. ERNEST SACCHI, owner of the Central Market, of New-York, and J. T. MILLER. It is located on a triangular area of ground, having its front on Adams-street, (one block from the City Hall,) between Myrtle and Fulton avenues, and partially running through to No. 357 Fulton-street. This structure, which is neat in all its details, is built of Philadelphia brick, with Nova Scotia stone trimmings. The main front is on Adams-street, and there is a spacious entrance, with two great windows, on the Fulton-street side, almost opposite the City Hall. The front on Adams-street is 135 feet. The depth varies from 110 to 135 feet, and the height from floor to ceiling is eighteen feet. The doors and windows are large, massive and capacious. Ingress and egress will be remarkably easy. There are eighty-eight stalls, and these are arranged into departments. The butchers' stalls are thirteen feet by seven each, and are constructed of black walnut and ash. They are on the Adams-street side. Each stall has its separate icehouse, which is both handsome and amply capacious, measuring seven feet square. The rental of the stalls will average about $9 per week, and at this price they are now nearly all engaged. Workmen are busily engaged hurrying along the work to completion, and it is intended to throw the market open to the public on Saturday morning. The building has no cellar, and the drainage and sewerage are in excellent order. At night the entire market will be lighted by gas from neat chandeliers, of which there are thirty-five, averaging from two to four burners each. The proprietors furnish both the gas and the watchmen for the building. The fish and oyster stalls are on the side nearest Myrtle-avenue, and are furnished with ample drainage and sewer connections to avert the unpleasant odors so frequently existing in fish markets. The space between the stalls is nine feet, thus affording abundance of room for a reasonable pressure of market goers in passing and repassing. There is a restaurant in the western angle of the market twenty feet square. This is fitted up very comfortably and snugly, and market people—those who buy as well as those who sell—will have favorable opportunities to

"Refresh, and pay,
And travel on."

Besides the arrangements already noted there are those for the productions of the dairy, such as butter, eggs, cheese, &c., all obtainable at New-York prices, or, as it will be hereafter, Brooklyn prices. The Fulton-street entrance is through the Halsey Buildings, No. 357. Here the marketer will find a pleutiful choice of coffee, tea, sugar, pickles, fruits, &c. The upper stories of the building are being fitted up as a ballroom, and is to be known as Brooklyn Hall. The entrance will be from No. 10 Myrtle-avenue by a spacious stairway. This hall will be 135 feet long and 65 feet wide, with 28 feet from floor to ceiling. It will have a gallery ten feet wide. The supper, dressing and reception rooms are all on the same floor, and the arrangements appear to promise coziness. There will be stairs communicating with the market, to be used in cases of emergency.

This enterprise is sure to be a success. It has been long wanted, and it will be opened on Saturday (to-morrow) morning.

Custom House Appointments.

The following changes have taken place in the New-York Custom House since Dec. 11:

Inspector, $4 per day, Jas. Bement, *vice* Wm. Drummond, removed; Night Inspector, at $3 per day, Jas. A. Flynn, *vice* I. B. Knight, removed; Messenger, $800 per annum, I. C. Lane, *vice* J. A. Flynn, promoted; Clerk, First Division, $1,500 per annum, Walter Sumner, *vice* G. H. Cassidy, removed; Engineer at Public Stores, $1,500, J. E. Anderson, *vice* Peter Rogers, removed.

Death in a Station House—Censure by a Coroner's Jury.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at No. 227 West Twenty-first-street, over the remains of SIMON FLEIG, a German, who died yesterday under very peculiar circumstances. He was locked up for intoxication on Tuesday night by the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, and in some unexplained manner had his neck broken.

The jury rendered the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to his death by injuries received, in a manner unknown to us, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1869, and we find fault that no physician was sent for to examine the deceased when he was brought to the Station House."

Tax Receipts in Brooklyn.

The tax receipts at the Collector's office, City Hall, Brooklyn, from Nov. 15 to Dec. 10, averaged $50,000 per day for twenty-two days, exclusive of Sundays and Thanksgiving, making

a total of	$1,100,000
Received Dec. 11	230,000
Received Dec. 13	210,000
Received Dec. 14	500,000
Received Dec. 15	1,200,000
Total	$3,240,000

Immigrant Labor Statistics.

The Castle Garden Labor Exchange secured employment for 356 males and 395 females during the thirteen working days ending on the 15th inst. There were 1,044 applications for employment and 835 orders of employers for laborers. The number of Ward's Island immigrants provided with employment was 28. The average rate of monthly wages obtained was $10 for males and $9 for females. The following is a classification of the kind of employment: Mechanical labor, 142 males; agricultural labor, 214 males; skilled labor, 19 females; unskilled labor, 376 females.

Fall of a "Flying Man" in a Boston Theatre.

From the Boston Advertiser, Dec. 13.

During the entertainment at the Adelphi Theatre Comique Saturday evening, one of the WATSON BROTHERS, gymnasts, fell while performing their feat called "The Three Flying Men." The apparatus used was a sort of trapeze, held stationary, from one end of which a gymnast, hanging by his legs, head downward, swung one of his companions to the third, who was hanging in the same manner as the first, at a distance of about eight feet. In attempting this perilous swing from one to the other, the "flying man" failed to connect securely at the end, and fell to the stage, about fifteen feet. Instantly there was intense excitement, women screaming and fainting, and men almost beside themselves with excitement and anxiety, making a scene of utter confusion. The unlucky gymnast was taken behind the scenes inert and apparently unconscious, but soon the audience was informed that no bones were broken, and afterward the man appeared with his comrades to prove the statement. He was badly contused, however, having struck on his head and shoulders, and the affair decidedly dulled the appetite of the audience for further entertainment.

A Locomotive Blown to Pieces.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, Dec. 14.

The boiler of the locomotive engine "Alonzo Taft," attached to a wood train on the Little Miami Railroad, exploded yesterday, about two miles west of the city. The locomotive was blown from the track, and with the tender and two cars thrown down an embankment. The fireman and engineer were blown, as they express it, "sky high," and came down some distance off, one in a pond near the road and the other in a cornfield. They were stunned and bewildered by this tumble, but neither one was seriously injured. A brakeman named CONKLIN, who lives at West Jefferson, sustained severe injuries. His arms and legs were either crushed or bruised, and there were severe injuries about the head. The injured man was brought to the city in a caboose car, and received proper surgical attention. The bursting of the boiler is not satisfactorily accounted for.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The Subject Considered by the Chamber of Commerce.

Subsidies for American Steamship Lines.

Interesting Discussion Regarding the Decline in American Commerce.

The Report in Favor of a Memorial to Congress Adopted—The Minority Report Rejected—Sketch of the Debate.

A special meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was convened at 1 o'clock yesterday, for the purpose of considering the reports submitted to the last meeting on the subject of the decline of American commerce.

At the request of the Chairman, Hon. WM. E. DODGE, a communication from the New-York Association for the Resuscitation of American Shipping Interests, was read by the Secretary. The communication in question was published in the TIMES of the 2d December.

Mr. LOWE, in moving the adoption of the majority report, briefly referred to an editorial that appeared in the *Evening Post* in reference to the conduct of ALBERT C. MATTOON in connection with the Erie Railroad Company. The article, after commenting on the question of Congressional subsidies, stated that the matter was under the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce, and that among those who most strenuously demanded it, were the directors and stockholders of steamship companies. He (Mr. LOWE) understood that article referred to himself, and he explained to the Board that the passing of the question for subsidies, instead of being an advantage to him was directly otherwise. However, he did not expect the matter would weigh against him with the members of the Chamber, especially when coming from such a source. Now, with regard to the majority report and the points urged against it. There were four resolutions set forth, and in considering the two reports it was desirable to bear in mind the distinction, which was this—the majority recommended that foreign-built steamers should be imported into the country free of duty, and that they should not be employed in the coasting trade. It recommended, also, the materials necessary for their construction be imported free of duty, and furthermore that where vessels were built in American yards they should enjoy the benefit of a subsidy. Now, the Minority Committee, and others not in that Committee, thought that a bounty was better than a subsidy. There was but a difference in words, and it mattered little to the shipholder whether he received a bounty from the Government or a subsidy. He held it was much more becoming to subsidize the steamer for carrying the mails, precisely as they subsidized the railroads, than it was to give a bounty. But there was more in it than what appeared on the surface. Our coastwise commerce was very important. It was protected by the laws of registry, and there was no necessity whatever for bringing foreign ships into competition with them. And more, it was not fair to those who owned the ships at the present day, and who sustained the flag throughout the war, to admit foreign-built vessels free of duty if those foreign vessels could be imported forty per cent. cheaper than they could be built here. The effect would be that the coasting trade would be as completely destroyed as their trade on the ocean. It would be simply surrendering all that remained to them to the very people who did all they could to drive our commerce from the ocean during the late war. When they came to the question of subsidies the matter was again proposed. They had ships like those employed in the Pacific that cost $1,000,000, and why? Because the Government required in subsidizing a line of steamers that they should be American built, and these were built and paid to the Government in the form of taxes. They could not reach that only remaining line by any bounty they could propose. They could only reach it by a subsidy. But when they came to the question of subsidy—and here he desired to recall to the notice of the Chamber what he stated when he introduced those resolutions, which they had accepted, that while the Pacific Mail Steamship Company enjoyed the contract for carrying the mails from this City to San Francisco, and received $200,000, the Government gave $1,000,000 to have them carried across the country by rail, while the Pacific Mail carried them. That was the discrimination made between land and sea conveyance. Now, when they came to ask the Government in justice to do something for carrying the mails on the ocean, they told them that carrying mails by sea did not build up small villages across the country, nor did it. And they told them, moreover, that they had no colonial possessions, that England and France had, and it was proper for those countries to subsidize mail steamers for this reason. If they had no colonial possessions, were there not American citizens residing in China, Japan and Australia, and were they to be left to foreign mail steamers? If it was not the policy of the country to have these possessions, it was its policy to encourage commerce, and for considerations of a national character they should maintain their commerce precisely as they maintained their navy. They maintained a navy, which, it was said, protected their commerce, and they were willing to pay $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 for its support. If $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 would build up a commerce, was there no motive for giving something in that direction, and withholding something in the other? If they had no commerce, they wanted no protection from the navy, and it was better to divide the national money between their lines of steamers and navy. He had attempted to explain on the previous occasion how that commerce was passing from American hands, and it was given in the report before them. It was there stated that some twenty, thirty or forty years ago American merchants built vessels, sent them to sea and imported cargoes, and the change that has taken place referred not alone to the number of American vessels afloat, but also in the relation to the cargoes received into the country. In fact, the merchant's calling had almost ceased. With respect to the change from sailing vessels to steamers, it was apparent to all these steamers were daily extending their domain, and if Mr. SNOW expected our commerce reinstated because we might get sailing ships in England, he expected an impossibility. Sailing ships were not able to do the business. It was done by steamers sustained by powerful combinations of men. Men with large capitals combined and established lines of steamers that were spread throughout the world, and if Mr. SNOW expected to take that traffic from the steamer to the sailing ship he would find himself greatly mistaken. The change had come, and the system of running steamers had extended to the remotest countries in the world. If this country was to enter into competition with the powerful companies existing in England, France and Germany, it should adopt the system of subsidizing American-built vessels as the only means of doing so successfully.

Mr. SNOW, who moved the minority report, said:

In again bringing before your notice the report presented by me relating to American commerce, I shall be but brief, trusting that the subject has been already so well ventilated as to render further argument useless. The main points of difference between the two reports presented by your Committee—as will be seen—consist in the question of subsidies, and in the question of admitting foreign-built vessels to a share in our coasting trade. If the Chamber will indulge me, I will endeavor to present some reasons why the minority report should be accepted rather than the report of the majority. The framers of the majority report dwell largely upon the idea that capital was wanting to construct iron ships during the time that the decline has been going on in our shipping interests. Do gentlemen forget that we had nearly as much capital invested in ship property in 1854 as England had? And with proper encouragement might we not have continued to invest in that kind of property? Attention is called by this report also to the conduct of the enlightened and friendly Government of Great Britain. Now what, Mr. President, has that Power really done in this matter? I grant you that it did—in some instances—grant subsidies; but I claim that this has been done to demonstrate the feasibility of ocean commerce by the aid of steam, and to assist in perfecting the means for such commercial intercourse. This has been done, and it stands now as a fact accomplished, and requires now no further aid from Government. To offset this it will be seen that the British Government has passed a free Navigation law, has thrown open all her vast colonial trade, (without which to-day we should be obliged to let our few ships lie idle at the wharves or place them under the British flag)—she has passed the most liberal laws for the government of shipping, and she has opened the avenues of promotion in her merchant marine to men of all nations. We are told in this report that no steamship line has ever been established from this to any European port without the aid of a subsidy. Are there not now in existence several lines from New-York which have never received one penny of such assistance? Has not the Inman line fought its way up until the British Parliament has felt compelled to divide with it the Cunard subsidy? Are there not in existence such lines as the Williams & Guion, the Glasgow line and the National line, one of whose ships has within a few days sailed from this port with a cargo of 1,500 tons of provisions and 5,500 bales of cotton? Of the Pacific Mail line—to which your attention has been called in the majority report—I have to say that it is composed of the most expensive and unsuitable kind of side-wheel wooden ships, unsuitable for the trade between here and Aspinwall, and, by those best acquainted with the route and business, declared entirely unadapted to the traffic between China and California, as ships carrying considerable canvas should be there employed to take advantage of the prevailing winds which are, by seamen, called "abeam." A very intelligent and experienced shipmaster, who for many years sailed between San Francisco and China, informed me a few days since that such steamships as those of WILLIAMS & GUION'S line are entirely adapted to this traffic, and are in every way calculated to succeed at times when the Pacific Mail ships would be going to ruin. The notice of clippers and their history can only be accepted, I think, as an argument that, with equal advantages, our shipowners were prepared to grasp the trade of the world. We only require the latest improvements for its successful prosecution.

The majority report regards subsidies as the grand panacea for all the ills which have befallen our commerce, and arrives at the conclusion that a liberal appropriation of subsidies must be made by the United States Government, or the ocean must be abandoned by us to more wisely governed nations. This can only mean to Great Britain. For one, I say that we may attain the height of power upon the ocean if we can only be governed by such laws as Great Britain has made, without any need of subsidy. We are threatened that in the event of war we shall be found unprepared with skilled seamen and suitable transports for conducting a maritime warfare. Most wonderful conclusion! that a few subsidized lines are to be able to furnish the United States with its requirements in these respects.

Gentlemen of the Chamber, let me appeal to your enlightened experience in this regard. You, who have grown gray in your several pursuits, does it appear to you as sound, practical common sense to suppose that this great nation, with all its natural advantages, filled with young and enterprising men, educated and trained to the management of commercial adventure, is to be driven from the ocean, and be only known there through a few subsidized lines managed by Boards of Direction, whose unfitness is conclusively proven by the ships they have afloat? No, gentlemen, subsidies can never retrieve our lost commercial greatness. They will rather still more closely shut the door of enterprise in this direction, by creating a few monopolies which can crush out all competition. The idea is fast becoming a thing of the past. The people of Great Britain so regard it, although the British Government was induced to renew the Cunard subsidy, owing to the strong influence exerted by the owners of that line. We certainly know that English steamships, without Government aid, are running in all directions—that they frequent all our Southern ports, and, in a few years, will defy competition as well there as in this port. The purchase of foreign-built ships is recommended in the majority report, with the proviso that they shall never be permitted to engage in the coasting trade. This I regard as nullifying nearly all the advantages to be gained by the privilege of purchase: for, except ships and steamers intended for a direct trade between an American and a European port, all others would require liberty to seek employment wherever it could be obtained, and, unless that was granted, the change of flag would hardly be an object; better even to keep the purchased ship under the foreign flag, and under the laws of the better and wiser Government mentioned by the adverse report. Greater postal facilities are, in the opinion of the majority of your Committee, greatly needed, and hence the necessity of liberal subsidies. I claim, Sir, that our present postal arrangements are ample for all commercial fair competition with other nations. In conclusion, gentlemen, I sincerely trust that the Chamber of Commerce of New-York will not forget that we are in the nineteenth century, and that our ideas should adapt themselves to the march of events. Do not let us forget that this should be the age of commercial freedom. Let us urge upon our Government the important fact, that just in the measure of freedom enjoyed, will our commerce flourish. Freedom for the human race is an acknowledged necessity. It applies with equal force to the employments of man.

Mr. LOW said he had estimates to show that a vessel could be built for $40,000 cheaper in England than here. Under such disadvantages of course they could not compete with England in this respect.

Mr. BUCKE thought that if under their present disabilities they admitted foreign-built vessels to share in their coasting trade, the result would be that all American-built vessels would be driven from the ocean.

Mr. OPDYKE said that in consequence of the depreciation of the currency it cost an American shipbuilder seventy-five per cent. more to build a ship than it did before the war. That being so, how could they expect to build American ships to compete with foreigners? With regard to the questions of subsidy and bounty, he confessed his opinion did not coincide with either, but whatever remedy might be resorted to, he for one would endeavor to do everything to maintain the American flag in all waters.

Mr. HICKIE was opposed to the idea that the granting of subsidies would remedy the loss of the American commerce. Their shipbuilders said, "Give us a drawback and we will compete with the labor of Europe." Let them have the materials free and they would guarantee to produce such labor for a dollar in greenbacks as can be produced in any other country for a dollar in gold.

Mr. CHITTENDEN believed that if the minority report was adopted the last vestige of their commerce would be swept away. In his opinion, the only means of reestablishing their commerce was by the granting of subsidies.

Mr. BUCKE believed that wooden vessels were more desirable than any others. They provided the navy with sailors, and if they were substituted by steamships they would find some difficulty, when the necessity arose, of procuring seamen.

Mr. MARSHALL, as representative of a large portion of American shipping, denied that it wanted subsidies. What they wanted was simple justice, the remission of oppressive taxes, the absolute freedom in regard to the purchase of ships, and also the privilege of storing their goods in bond. Once in possession of these they could defy all competition.

Captain SNOW's minority report was put to the meeting and was lost by a large majority.

The resolutions contained in the majority report were proposed separately and adopted.

Mr. LOW then proposed a resolution to the effect that a Committee be appointed to present to Congress the resolutions contained in the report, and also those adopted at an earlier meeting of the Chamber in reference to the Pacific Mail Company. The meeting then adjourned.

Projected Buildings.

The following is a list of projected buildings in this City, for which plans have been submitted during the past week:

Eighteenth-street, No. 348, West, one four-story brown-stone tenement, 25x60; WM. MULEY owner and builder; D. & J. JARDINE, architects.

Thirty-seventh-street, south side, 360 feet west of Tenth-avenue, one four-story brick tenement, 25x45; owner, J. E. SMITH; architect, M. C. MERRITT; builder, J. NICHOLS.

Forty-fifth-street, Nos. 437 and 439, West, one one-story brick boiler room, 11x22; owner and builder, W. H. JORDON.

Varick-street, No. 117, one five-story tenement, 30x75; owner and architect, W. E. WARING; builder, MOORE & BRYANT.

Seventh-avenue, east side, fifty feet north of Seventeenth-street, two five story brick tenements, 28x44; owner, MARY MCCANN; architect, W. MCNAMARA.

Eighty-seventh-street, south side, seventy-five feet west of Third-avenue, five two-story brick dwellings, 18x42; owner, W. W. BOWLES; also, architect and builder.

Fifty-second-street, south side, 375 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, one two-story wood and iron shop, 25x26; owner, P. DECHAUX & CO.; builder, M. DUBINOT.

Ninety-second-street, south side, 297 feet east of Third-avenue, one two-story wood stable, 28x50; owners, C. KOCH & CO.; architect, N. DUENKEL; builders, HELLER & SCHIFFER.

Ninety-second-street, south side, 237 feet east of Third-avenue, one three-story icehouse, 50x50.

Foot of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street. East River, one two-story wood stable, 35x25; owner, B. REILLY; architect and builder, W. F. MORGAN.

Avenue C, west side, 46 feet north of Sixteenth-street, one five-story brick tenement, 23x56; owner, A. DOOPER; builder, N. SEGAR.

One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, south side, 150 feet west of First-avenue, one three-story wood dwelling, 22x42; owner, T. CULHANE.

Thirty-fifth-street, north side, 149.4 feet west of First-avenue, one four-story brick and iron store dwelling, 18.4x55; owner, C. H. BERNARD; architects, D. & J. JARDINE; builder, A. ACKMON.

Fifty-fourth-street, north side, sixty feet east of Second-avenue, two two-story brick stables, 194x173x12; owner, R. TOTTEN; architect, W. H. HOFFMAN.

Broadway and Twentieth-street, southwest corner, one five-story brick and iron store, 92x153; owners, P. GILLETT and LORD & TAYLOR; architect, J. H. GILLES.

Thirty-ninth-street and Park-avenue, northeast corner, four four-story brown-stone dwellings, one 19.9x56, three 18.8x56; owner and builder, E. H. COBURN; architect, W. MCNAMARA.

Thirty-sixth-street, south side, 350 feet west of Tenth-avenue, one four-story brick tenement, 25x48; owner, J. E. SMITH.

Twenty-fourth-street, south side, 150 feet east of Seventh-avenue, one two-story and basement brick stable and dwelling, 25x50; owner, C. JOHNSON.

One Hundred and Eleventh-street, north side, 150 feet east of First-avenue, one two-story brick shop, 25x70; owner, Harlem Gaslight Company.

Thirty-sixth-street, south side, 120 feet west of Tenth-avenue: one four-story brick and iron tenement, 25x55; owner, COCKERILL & SPAULDING.

Thirty-sixth-street, south side, 120 feet west of Tenth-avenue, one four-story brick tenement, 28x47; owner, A. KIERNAN.

Third-avenue, west side, twenty-five feet north of Twenty-sixth-street, two two-story brick and iron dwellings; owner, G. W. PELL.

Twenty-fourth-street, north side, between Fourth and Madison avenues, one five-story brown-stone dwelling, 17.4x42; owner, L. D. AY.

Twenty-eighth-street, West, No. 333, two four-story brown-stone dwellings, 12.9x55; owners, H. M. & H. LOWENSTEIN.

Perilous Voyage of the Iron-Clad Miantonomoh—She Drags her Anchors and Drifts in the Bay Three Miles.

Since the arrival of the double-turreted iron-clad monitor *Miantonomoh* in the harbor, she has been a source of terror not only to the Spaniards but to the commanders of the numerous craft plying in and around the bay, and especially so at nightfall, as she lies so deeply in the water that, when the weather is hazy or foggy, it is almost an impossibility to discern her locality, on account of which the propeller *Sarah* was sunk by colliding with her on the morning of the 4th inst.

During the prevalence of a heavy fog and an unusually strong ebb tide, on Sunday evening last, the anchorage chains of the monitor snapped asunder about 6 o'clock, and notwithstanding that two heavy kedge anchors, which were provided especially for an occurrence of this nature, were immediately thrown overboard, her immense weight and the strong current rendered them useless, and she gradually drifted down the bay, broadside with the current. To collide with a vessel was to insure its inevitable destruction. The fog hung like a pall over the waters, and the officers of the deck found it impossible to distinguish an object at a short distance.

In this condition she drifted down the Bay a distance of three miles, through a fleet of weather-bound ships, and strange to say escaped a collision, although the officers aver that the masts of sloops and schooners could be seen on all sides. Shortly before steam was raised sufficiently to enable her to stem the current, a Staten Island ferry boat was heard approaching the pilot of which boat narrowly escaped hurling his passengers to destruction by blindly going ahead when he certainly must have heard the whistles of the monitor which were screeching constantly as a warning. As it was, he sheered off, barely touching the iron-clad, but doing no injury. Her engines finally stopped her and her dangerous voyage, and after laying to during the night, she resumed her anchorage the following morning. Her officers state that had she grounded, she would undoubtedly have proved a total loss. It seemed almost like a miraculous escape when her course was scanned the next morning.

THE JOHNSON BOND CASE.

Further Progress of the Examination Before Justice Hogan—Interesting Statement of the Accused—How an Alderman Used the Law for his Friends—Bradley Accused of Forgery.

Justice HOGAN continued his investigations, yesterday, in the case of BARTON M. JOHNSON, who is under arrest on a charge of having had felonious possession of stolen United States bonds, the proceeds of two distinct robberies. The following additional evidence was elicited:

Gardiner S. Hutchinson, the complainant, was examined on the part of the defence, and testified: I saw a bond No. 873, letter B, in the Police Court last Saturday, which was a portion of the property stolen from our office; I understood that there were three of the stolen bonds traced to Johnson's possession.

Barton M. Johnson, the accused, was then examined in his own behalf, and made the following statement: About the 5th of October Mr. Jerome Bradley came to the office of R. M. Funkhouser at No. 35 Pine-street, where I was employed as a bookkeeper, and asked me to negotiate a loan on United States bonds; I said I could if they were all right; he assured me that they were, and said that in a few days he would give me the bonds—three of them of $5,000 each—to raise a loan of $15,000 on; I saw Mr. Hand the next day at No. 7 Nassau-street, and asked if he could negotiate the loan, that my principal wanted $15,000 for six months; Hand said he could if the bonds were correct and proper, and that he would require a few days, for it was a large amount to raise; about the 10th or 11th of October, Hand told me he had made all his arrangements, and if I would bring the bonds in he would give me the money; I saw Bradley the same day and told him I could get the money if he would give me the securities; Bradley asked who was giving me the money, and I gave him Hand's name; he met me the next day by appointment at No. 7 Nassau-street; he had a stranger with him, who he introduced as a Mr. Clark, and wanted to know how long it would take to get the money, which he wanted in bills, not checks; I told him I would see Hand and that it would probably take two or three hours; Bradley said he could not wait so long, that he had an important engagement, and that Mr. Clark would hand me the securities; if he did not get back in time, I was to hand the money to Clark; I took the three bonds and gave them to Mr. Hand, who told me to call in two hours and he would have the money for me; I got the money at two and a half o'clock, and gave it to Clark as per Bradley's directions, and Clark carried it away; I saw Bradley during the afternoon, and he asked me if I had got the money and gave it to Clark, and I told him I had; he said "all right;" about the 21st of October Bradley came to No. 35 Pine-street and asked me if I could raise another loan on the same kind of securities, and I said yes if they were all right; he said they were straight, and that he wanted to negotiate for $5,000 bonds at six months; I spoke to Hand and he said he could do it in a couple of days; Bradley then told me to come to his office, at No. 43 Exchange-place, Room No. 13, and he would give me the bonds; he did give them to me in his office, at No. 43 Exchange-place, about half past eleven A. M. on the 28th of October, and inquired how long before I could get the money; I told him in two or three hours; I gave the bonds to Mr. Hand, and, at his direction, called again at one o'clock, and at two o'clock he gave me the money; I took it immediately to Bradley's office and gave it to him; Bradley remarked that getting these loans was giving him the command of all the money he wanted; that is all I had to do with the seven bonds; I heard of the first three bonds afterward or about a month after I negotiated them; Mr. Hand told me that there was some irregularity about them; I said I was surprised at it as Bradley had stated that they were all right; I told Hand that as soon as I could see my principal I had no doubt but that the bonds would be redeemed and made straight as he had plenty of money; I saw Bradley that same day, and told him that I had heard that there was something wrong about the first three bonds, and that he must protect me and any friends; he said he would bring the money down the next morning and redeem them; that he did not have the money with him then, as it was up town; about four o'clock the same day, I was informed by officer Walker, of the First Precinct, that I was wanted; I went with the officer and saw Mr. Hand, Mr. Bryant and several gentlemen at the Station House; Captain Garland asked me what I knew about it; I said I had given the bonds to Mr. Hand and that my principal would redeem them the next day; Captain Garland brought us to the Tombs, when the gentlemen all made a statement; I was the last one, and stated that the bonds would be redeemed as soon as I could see my principal; this examination was before Alderman Coman; there was no complaint made, and they gave me until one o'clock the next day to redeem the bonds; I saw Bradley the next day and got the money in fifteen $1,000 bills, and proceeded to Mr. Fielding's office in the basement of No. 65 Wall-street, and took up the bonds, returning them to Bradley; a day or two after that Mr. Bryant came to my office and said the other four bonds would have to be taken up, and I promised to have the matter attended to; when I told Bradley, he said he could not take them all up that day, but would pay $5,000 the next day, and $10,000 within a day or two, and the balance in a week; I informed Mr. Bryant what Bradley had told me; Bryant wanted the money that day; I promised to come the next day and take up one of the bonds, and I did do so; I promised to try and get $10,000 more that day; I saw Bradley subsequently, and handed him the bond I had just taken up, and told him that Bryant and his party wanted $10,000 more; he said he could not pay it that day; a day or two after that Bryant came to my office and said he knew a man who would loan me some money; I informed Bradley of it, and he said he would give me some securities to show to the man Bryant had spoken of; he handed me his safe key, and said the securities were in the drawer, in a blank envelope; I took them and was introduced by Bryant to Mr. Chesley at No. 23 William-street; Chesley said he could get the money in Brooklyn; I gave him four $5,000 bonds, and told Chesley that my principal wanted $15,000 for ten days to take up the bonds held by Audley & Co. for Mr. Bryant; I met Chesley the next day by appointment; that was the last I saw of the bonds until I was arrested; I got no money from Chesley, as I was arrested a few days after that transaction; I saw one of the bonds in this Court on Saturday; I stated both at the Station House and the Court that I received the bonds from Clark, and did not mention Bradley's name because I did not receive the bonds from him, as I have explained; I know Bradley's handwriting, and I identify the paper marked A as in Bradley's handwriting, and received by me from him; I found it on my desk, having been left on my desk during my absence; the papers now shown, marked C and D, are in Bradley's handwriting, and received by mail; I have seen Bradley write, and am familiar with his writing; the name of Caleb R. Humphrey on the back of one of the bonds is in my judgment in Bradley's handwriting; I have no doubt of it; I know nothing about the writing on the fifth bond.

Cross-examined—I have known Mr. Hand since the Spring of 1868, and done other business with him; I was employed by Funkhouser about two years; I left him voluntarily a fortnight before I was arrested; I obtained both loans while there; after I left him I took an office by myself at No. 9 Broad-street, and had no business connection with Oddie & Co., (mentioned above as Audley & Co.;) I became acquainted with Bradley over two years ago. The remainder of the cross-examination resulted in eliciting no new facts.

Carolan O'Bryan Bryant was then called as a witness for the defence, and testified: I have had possession of all of the bonds now shown as security for a loan to the amount of their face value, ($25,000;) they came in two different parcels; four on the first occasion; I received those from Mr. Hand, a broker named Geo. B. Sterns having arranged with me to advance money upon them as a loan; I held the bonds for a time, when a movement having taken place to take up such bonds, I was advised to sell them; I placed them in the hands of Oddie & Co. to dispose of in the open market; on the 20th of November I first learned the doubt of the bonds' regularity; one of them was stopped at Washington; I then telegraphed for Mr. Sterns, who had gone East, and told Handy; he said Mr. Johnson was his principal, and he would take the bond up; Johnson acknowledged that he had negotiated the loan, and his principal would take them up the next day; I first saw Johnson in the Police Station; no complaint was then made and Mr. Johnson was discharged; the next day Johnson met me at No. 65 Wall-street and redeemed three bonds, and the balance promised the next day; one of the remaining four were subsequently redeemed; I had an interview with Johnson at his office in relation to the proposed redemption of the bonds; I know Jerome Bradley; on the first day of redemption I went to Johnson's office, No. 9 Broad-street, at his request, to facilitate him in raising a temporary loan on good securities, in accordance with a promise made by my counsel; I saw Mr. Bradley at the office; he was pointed out to me; Johnson and I had conversation in relation to the redemption of the bonds; Bradley was in the room at the time; both Johnson and Bradley had a private conversation on the first day; Johnson said that Clark was not in the City, but that Bradley was present and knew all about the business, and did all his business; he spoke of Clark as his principal, but that Bradley had settled the matter so far, and would take up the bonds in due time; at the second interview with Johnson, Bradley was also present; when I demanded my money Bradley left the room, calling "Bart" after him; I stood inside the door while they were outside, about two minutes; I was close enough to hear Bradley and Johnson discuss the matter; Johnson urged that the bonds be taken up, and Bradley replied that the money could not be raised for some days; Johnson said some money must be raised that day; I did not hear the sum they agreed, but Johnson told me that all he could give me was $5,000, and the rest must stand over; he paid me $5,000 and took up one bond; I saw Bradley once or twice afterward at Johnson's office; I saw them together under the Stock Exchange at Baxter & Henderson's liquor saloon; I then asked if the matter was to be settled, and Johnson said he had made all his arrangements.

Counsel for the prosecution declined to cross-examine the witness.

Edgar M. Tomlinson, a clerk in the Post Office, testified that he knew Jerome Bradley, and is familiar with his handwriting; the name Caleb R. Humphrey is in the handwriting of Bradley to the best of his knowledge and belief; on cross-examination the witness did not recognize the writing on the bond marked Hardy, though it was evidently a disguised hand; it might be Bradley's hand.

The case was then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
5419—Bolen vs. Crosby.	5831—Steperlein vs. Kepler.
5607—Loth vs. Baack.	5857—Way vs. Gilman.
5817—Thomas vs. Miller.	5925—Faxon vs. Gould.
5949—Hogan vs. The Mayor	5979—Jones vs. Gilbert.
6013—Adler vs. Nordlinger.	5997—Poor vs. Bowen.
3063—Brock vs. Forte.	6009—Lange vs. Decker.
3555—Coggswell vs. N. Y. and Iowa Silver Mining Co.	6025—Tilney vs. Donnelly.
3615—Larkin vs. Quabach.	6027—Same vs. Same.
3745—Shomaker vs. Siedenburg.	6033—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Bridgewater Paint Works.
4509—Shaw vs. Baker.	6035—Same vs. Same.
4593—Gensler vs. Hartz.	6061—Third Nat. Bank vs. Bridgewater Paint and Color Works.
4771—Keller vs. Knight.	6063—Nicol vs. Miller.
4941—Williamson vs. Badecker.	6079—Franke vs. Meyer.
5013—Bunn vs. Schenck.	6085—Boyle vs. Magee.
5141—Mann vs. Hexter.	6089—Ocean Nat. Bank N. Y. vs. Bridgewater Works.
5169—First Nat. Bank of Denver vs. Frink.	6099—Holmes vs. Dater.
5243—Van Biel vs. Walker.	6105—Fischer vs. Stahl.
5361—Trundy vs. Young.	6117—Lippman vs. McManus.
5433—Heather vs. Treadwell.	6157—De Graaf vs. Hudson.
5461—Fischer vs. Neill.	6171—Wilson vs. Frost.
5468—Anderson vs. O'Reilly	6187—Franklin vs. Marx.
5493—Lovell vs. Crouch.	6203—Caldwell vs. Davis.
5507—Davidson vs. Lindaley	6211—Howe vs. Cohalon.
5523—Seeley vs. Lent.	6219—Danbury Nat. Bank vs. Moser.
5545—First Nat. Bank of Marshall vs. Watson.	6225—Cronacher vs. Dietrick.
5597—Hull vs. Brooks.	6233—Bradley vs. Bisk.
5655—Frank vs. Fleming.	6253—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Lyon.
5691—Gambling vs. Hamill.	6255—Kennedy vs. Marsh.
5717—Labalut vs. Minthull.	2945—Potter vs. Heyman.
5725—Tilney vs. McGovern.	6091—Santer vs. Shirk.
5731—Roberts vs. Scholl.	
5739—Hogan vs. Hart.	
5751—Frankel vs. Ingram.	

Part II.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
5868—Shaw vs. Landon.	5618—Wood vs. Duffy.
6200—Corey vs. Case.	5642—Ryerson vs. Dorsett.
2920—Lighthall vs. Felter.	5654—Mastin vs. Bauer.
2986—Russell vs. Sanborn.	5676—Grunebaum vs. Budd.
3282—Wilson vs. Ackerman.	5702—Wise vs. Fremont.
3412—Claflin vs. Regensburgher.	5728—Levy vs. Rosenthal.
3544—Codling vs. Rosenthal.	5736—Christie vs. Walbridge.
4138—Nat'l. Citizens Bank of New-York vs. Griswold.	5752—Legrove vs. Barr.
4368—Hagel vs. Koehendoerfer.	5764—Aiken vs. Schott.
4416—Miller vs. Hutchins.	5790—Murtha vs. Ballard.
4458—Rudd vs. Morgan.	5852—Watsen vs. St. Lewis.
4818—Hoffman vs. Wagner.	5834—Hogan vs. The Mayor.
4820—Same vs. Same.	5970—Richardson vs. Darby.
4828—Osgood vs. Weld.	5994—Cheinis vs. Carter.
4830—Post vs. Gilbert.	5998—Morahan vs. Russell.
4956—Curtis vs. Waterhouse.	6000—Harper vs. Manhattan Relief Association.
5010—Gordon vs. Sisson.	6008—Baldwin vs. Hollacher.
5016—Hoyt vs. Josselyn.	6016—Baer vs. Kuster.
5028—Beckel vs. Cohn.	6020—Babcock vs. Ward.
5032—First Nat'l. Bank Mount Gilead vs. Christie.	6056—Frothingham vs. Magee.
5184—Hughes vs. Sheldon.	6062—Brooklyn White Lead Co. vs. Bridgewater Paint Works.
5194—Mettler vs. Sheldon.	6078—Felter vs. Dowling.
5198—First Nat'l. Bank Mount Gilead vs. Bennett.	6080—Hogan vs. The Mayor.
5206—Starkweather vs. McParlan.	6082—Raynor vs. Curry.
5246—Wemyss vs. Richardson.	6114—Lovell vs. Crouch.
5346—Shea vs. Richardson.	6122—Brown vs. Jones.
5358—McLellan vs. Clow.	6154—Lyon vs. White.
5474—Arndt vs. Schreiber.	6168—Strong vs. Farrell.
5490—Lloyd vs. Langford.	6170—Woodrow vs. Williams.
5506½—Shaw vs. Weeks.	6182—Vanderpoel vs. Wilson.
5514—Jones vs. Lisaner.	6198—Lawrence vs. Clark.
5518—Tierney vs. Olden.	6204—Scott vs. Curry.
5578½—Hamilton vs. Pope.	6226—Selling vs. Amrein.
5592—Dralle vs. Gesscheidt.	6246—Taylor. vs. Hartley.
	6242—Garrison vs. Gager.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
92—Levi vs. Bloomburgh.	187—Gillespie vs. Underhill.
120—Mooney vs. British Commercial Life Ins. Co.	204—Beekman vs. Dunscomb.
162—In re the Washington Ins. Co.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
27—McKevern vs. Conner.	23—Douglas vs. The Mayor.
28—Same vs. Cornell.	24—Iselin vs. Same.
16—Voght vs. Dailey.	25—Hamersly vs. Same.
22—Schuchardt vs. The Mayor.	

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
83—Burstenbinder vs. U. S. Blasting Oil Co.	186—Gilman vs. Seckendorf.
17—N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co. vs. Fealey.	188—Despard vs. Churchill.
108—Smith vs. Snider.	194—Youngs et al., Ex'rs, vs. Young.
147—Conner vs. Noldermann.	211—Roelker vs. Baach.
148—Daly vs. Klumpp.	216—Robinson vs. Brisbane
150—Lord vs. Boardman, Trustee, &c.	220—Citizens' Mutual Loan Ass'n vs. Andrews.
157—Knapp vs. Blodgett.	4—Marvin vs. Browning.
213—King vs. Sanford.	5—Mullen vs. Decker.
241—Same vs. Same.	6—Newhall vs. Same.
33—Boynton vs. Hoffman.	10—Claflin vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
56—Cruger vs. Haight.	58—Soloman vs. Jackson.
57—Byrnes vs. McCune.	100—Maas vs. Meyers.
137—Newell vs. Townsend.	102—Connell vs. Graves.
151—Wolfe vs. Brinkerhoff.	117—Gerding vs. Martin.
189—Fatman vs. Greenfield.	132—Pierson vs. Donovan.
203—Salomon vs. Vanderroest.	138—Donadi vs. Ireland.
219—Fallon vs. Woodworth	140—Higginson vs. Pendleton.
232—Dunham vs. Odell.	153—Emmet vs. Seton.
233—Trimble vs. Stoll.	156—Wood vs. Muldoone.
242—Phillips et al., Ex'rs, vs. Manning, Jr.	165—Raymond vs. Arnold.
12—Bouche vs. Flamont.	171—Farrell vs. Spence.
13—De Venge vs. Same.	177—Griswold vs. Banks.
62—Bartlett vs. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.	179—Rancy, Executor, vs. Laing.
86—Davies vs. Monks.	192—Bixby vs. Conse.
127—Simonton vs. Empire Sewing Machine Co.	212—Senior vs. Hurry.
129—Sloan vs. Hull.	214—Goodenough vs. Manning, Jr.
139—Brennan vs. O'Conner.	215—Abraham, Executor, vs. Hebrew Benevolent Society.
141—Mut. Pro. Life Assur. Society vs. Murray.	222—Ryerson vs. Sterzelbach.
155—Reicherler vs. Scheirloh.	224—Manning, Jr., vs. Goodenough.
164—Allen vs. Cook.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
2517—Welsh vs. Purcell.	2079—McCleave vs. Paine.
2061—Hollacher vs. Levy.	2400—Schenck vs. Muena.
2248—Doehler vs. Driggs.	2262—McLaughlin vs. Goldstein.
2149—Schenck vs. Sheedon.	2479—Kehoe vs. O'Neill.
2193—Clancy vs. Stran.	1996—Wheaton vs. Kain.
2434—Halpin vs. Griffen.	4135—Dominguez vs. Western.
2323—Dressel vs. Ruescher.	2282—Brady vs. Manley.
1919—Ross vs. Collins.	
2364—Luqueer vs. Wilder.	

Part II.—Held by Fithian, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1378—Kessel vs. Earle.	1776—Seldis vs. Etinge.
1276—Stokes vs. Brown.	1782—Rogers vs. Hugart.
1758—Ellis vs. McKnight.	1784—Bewans vs. Crane.
1760—Astor vs. Reisman.	1886—McCormick vs. Ashcroft.
1762—Johnson vs. Irving.	1788—Platt vs. Kennedy.
1764—Hamilton vs. Lacey.	1790—Hamilton vs. Ausbery.
1766—Baker vs. Edelman.	
1768—Baker vs. Nones.	
1770—Powers vs. Aitken.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—DEC 16.

By Judge Ingraham.

William J. Fisher *vs.* Clara A. Fisher; motion denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Barnard.

Brett *vs.* Roe et al.; motion denied.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 25.—*The Providence Rubber Company et al., Appellants, vs. Charles Goodyear, Executor, et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Rhode Island.—The Union India Rubber Company of New-York and the Phœnix Rubber Company of Connecticut, claiming under certain licenses from Charles Goodyear, deceased, the exclusive right to use the vulcanizing patent in the manufacture of certain articles particularly specified in the licenses, filed a bill in equity, to which Charles Goodyear, per executor of the patentee, was made a party complainant against the Providence Rubber Company, Wm. W. Brown, Edwin M. Chaffee and Augustus O. Brown. The bill alleged that the vulcanizing patent was originally granted to Goodyear, deceased, June 15, 1844; surrendered by and reissued to him Dec. 25, 1849; was extended by the Commissioner of Patents June 14, 1858, and was again surrendered by and reissued to the executor, Nov. 20, 1860, in two patents. The suit was commenced chiefly because of the manufacture by the appellants, in alleged infringement of the rights of the complainants, of army blankets, and the bill set up the licenses of the complainants under the patent to have the sole right to manufacture and sell army and navy equipments made of vulcanized India rubber, of vulcanized rubber blankets, coats, cloaks, cloth, clothing, pouches for the army, navy and other purposes, and also of vulcanized India rubber bulbs to be used in the manufacture of syringes. The answer denied that Goodyear was the first inventor, and alleged, as a special defence, that the original patent was invalid for insufficiency of description; that all the reissues were void, even if the original were held to be valid, because these claims are broader than the claims in the original; and that they are not, in fact, for the same invention as that for which the original patent was granted. It was also alleged that the extension for 1858 was obtained by fraud and collusion, by fraudulent suppressions and concealments, and by false representations. The answer claimed, in conclusion, that there was no infringement, because the appellants have manufactured their goods under a license from the patentee, dated June, 1846, to the defendant Chaffee, which, it was insisted, was valid and outstanding, and was a full and complete defence to the suit. A special objection was that only one of the executors was a party to the bill. The Court below held, in respect to the non-joinder of the other executors, that as they were not parties participating in the transaction in any manner, the non-joinder was immaterial, and that if the defect were to be made available, it should have been by plea in abatement. On all the other points except one the decree sustained the bill, the Court holding that the charge of fraud in the extension was not maintained by proof, and that if it were, the respondents could not avail themselves of the objection, because they consented to the acts now complained of. It was also held that the plea was not available in a suit brought against the respondents as infringers. That Goodyear was the original and first inventor of the improvement described in the reissued patent to him, on which this suit was brought, was affirmed, the Court allowing the many decisions of the Circuit Court, of long standing, to control the case on that point. The patent reissued to the executor was held to be void in that the claim is broader than the original invention, and is therefore not the same invention as the patent which was surrendered as the foundation of the reissue. In respect of the license set up by the respondents, it was held to authorize Chaffee to use the inventor's gum-elastic composition for coating cloths, for the purpose of japanning, marbling, and variegated japanning, but that it conferred no authority to manufacture the articles which are the subject of controversy; and the respondents were deemed, under it, to be restricted to the manufacture of cloths to be japanned, marbled and variegated. This decree is brought here for review, and all points involved are discussed at great length by the following counsel: For appellants, J. H. Parsons, Abraham Payne, Hon. J. A. Garfield, Hon. J. E. Black, and Hon. Caleb Cushing; for appellees, J. H. Ackerman, Wm. E. Curtis, E. W. Stoughton and Benj. R. Curtis.

Thomas C. Fletcher, of St. Louis; John B. Hawley, of Rock Island, Ill., and Almon R. Meek, of Tallahassee, Fla., were admitted to the Bar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The United States vs. *4,296 Pounds Manufactured Tobacco and 920 Pounds Snuff, found at No. 12 Fulton-street.*—This was an information, tried before a jury, for the forfeiture of the above property on the ground that it had been offered for sale, not being properly stamped. The prosecution established their claim for a forfeiture as to part of the property only, it appearing that the remainder had not been offered for sale. The jury by direction of the Court rendered a verdict for the Government, condemning twenty-three boxes and two caddies of plug tobacco and nine barrels fine-cut shorts, and for the claimants releasing the rest of the property.

The United States vs. *12 Barrels and 18 Cases Tobacco, found at No. 85 Warren-street.*—In this, a similar case, upon a similar state of facts, the jury by direction of the Court rendered a verdict condemning eight cases and four caddies of tobacco, and releasing the rest of the property.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Simons. For the claimants, Mr. Rollins.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

In this Court, yesterday, Patrick Maloney was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, being convicted of the charge of discharging a pistol at a colored girl, named Hattie Brown, at a house in Greene-street. He was intoxicated at the time.

Edward Riley, found guilty of being implicated in a burglary at No. 239 William-street, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

Frank Thomas, another burglar, was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

Timothy E. Sullivan, charged with appropriating property intrusted to him for delivery as a carrier, was remanded for the purpose of having a new indictment for grand larceny found against him. There were several cases of acquittals.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

By order of the Court, all those applicants for admission to the Bar, at last General Term, who have been favorably reported by the two Committees, will attend in the General Term room on Saturday the 18th inst., at 10 A. M., for the purpose of signing the roll of attorneys. All such are furthermore required to attend on Monday next, at the opening of the Court, for the purpose of taking the oath of office and receiving their diplomas.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 16, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s,'81..R..	115	5 Fourth Nat. Bk..	104⅛
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. bnwk.........	119⅛	300 Pacific Mail......	49⅞
8,000 U.S.5-20 C., '62..	114	200 do............	49⅜
15,000 do.........	113⅞	50 Del. & H. Can....	120
2,000 U.S.5-20C.,'64.s3	112⅞	10 Adams Ex........	62
2,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'65,n	111⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	88⅛
180,000 U. S. 5-20C.,'67 s3............	115⅜	300 do............	88
1,560 do.........s3	115⅛	400 do............c	87⅞
40,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65.n.	115⅛	200 do..........b3	88
45,000 do.........s3	115⅛	10000 N.Y. Cen. & H. Certificates...	81⅛
50,000 do.........b3	115⅛	200 Erie R...........	25⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	111⅜	100 Harlem R.........	133⅛
30,000 Tenn. St. 6s. n.	42	200 do............	133
5,000 do..........	42⅛	200 Reading..........	100⅛
5,000 Va. St. 6s, x. c.	49	100 do............	100
2,000 N. Car. St. 6s....	43	10 do............	100⅛
25,000 N. C. St. 6s....n	28⅜	100 L. S. & M. S. R. s3	85⅛
4,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	60½	700 do............	85⅝
10,000 do..........	60⅛	100 Chi. & N. W......	70⅝
3,000 Ala. St. 5s......	62	600 do..........s3	70½
1,000 Jer. City W. L..	92⅛	800 Chi. & R. I.......	105
1,000 B'klyn 6s, W.L.	92	500 Mil. & St. P....b3	73
2,000 N.Y. Cen.7s,'76.	98	400 do............	72⅞
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d...	80	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf..	85
10,000 T. & W.C.C.B.	80	100 Tol., W. & W.....	52
3,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st	92½	100 do............	52⅛
10,000 Chi.,R.I. & P.7s	97½	200 do............	52⅛
1,000 N.J.Cen. 1st M	101½	40 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.........	88⅛
1,000 Mil. & St. P.1st	102⅝	600 Ohio & Miss.....	24⅛
2,000 Lake S. Div. Bs.	85	100 Chic. & Alt......	144
2,000 M.& St.P. 7 3-10 conv.........	89½	10 Del., L. & W. R..	108
1,000 do.........	89⅞	150 N. J. Central....	90⅛
10 Park Bank.......	165	10 do............	91
100 Canton Co.......	50⅛	12 do............	90⅛
100 do...........	50⅜	6 Han. & St. J......	107⅛
		100 Col., C. & I. C. R.	21⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62	113⅞	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.	115⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	112⅞	30,000 do.........s3	115⅛
5,000 do..bet. call	112⅞	20,000 do...........	115⅛
1,000 U.S. 5-20 R, '67.	111⅛	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40C.	109⅛
10,000 do..........	111⅛	1,000 do...........	109⅜
1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65,n.	115	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....	108⅜
12,000 U. S. 5-20R., '68.	115⅛	6,000 do...........	108⅞
10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	109⅛		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. St. 6s. n.	42⅛	400 L. S. & M. So....	86⅛
1,000 La. 6s, Lev. B..	60⅛	700 do...........	86⅛
10,000 C., Cin. & Ind. C., 1st M.........	75⅛	2200 do...........	86⅜
600 Quick. M...bet. c.	16	300 do....bet. call	86⅛
100 Adams Ex.......	61	200 Chic. & N. W...b3	71
15 Am. M. U. Ex.....	40⅛	400 do...........c	70⅞
18 do...bet. call	40	200 Del., L. & W......	108
10 U. S. Ex..........	52	100 N. J. Cen........	90⅛
300 N. Y. Cen. & H. R., bet. call...	89	10 do...........	91
200 Erie............	25⅛	100 do...........	90⅛
100 Harlem..........	133	100 do.........s60	90⅜
200 Reading..........	100⅛	100 do...........	90⅜
5 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	74	100 Ohio & M. R......	25
200 Chi. & Alton.....	144	55 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar..........	88⅛
		50 Dub. & S. C. R.	109

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 W. U. Tel.........	34⅛	100 Ohio & Miss....b3	24⅛
100 do.........b3	34⅛	100 Chi. & N. W......	70⅛
100 Pacific Mail......	49⅛	300 do............	70⅜
100 La. Sh. & M. S...	85⅛		

THURSDAY, Dec. 16—P. M.

The sales of Gold reopened this morning at 121⅛ ℘ cent., (the last price of Wednesday night,) and the prevailing feeling in the market was somewhat bearish until after 1 o'clock, when the sales turned upward to 121⅞@122 ℘ cent. The Treasury will receive proposals up to 12 o'clock to-morrow for $1,000,000, but it seems questionable at present whether offers below 122 ℘ cent. will be accepted by the Secretary, as his Currency balances are ample to cover the balance of his December purchases of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, $5,000,000 in amount.

The following offers were tendered and the following offers accepted to sell to the Treasury, to-day, $1,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund:

OFFERINGS OF BONDS, DEC. 16.

Hatch, Foote & Co.	Leland Bros. & Co.
$20,000 '64, c.......112.10	$25,000 '67, c.......112.19
10,000 '65, c., n.......112.20	5,000 '65, c., n.......112.18
20,000 '65, c., n.......112.30	Reid, Leo & Content.
Vermilye & Co.	1,000 '62.......111.99
65,000 '65, c., n.......112.30	50,000 '65.......112.19
103,000 '65, c., n.......112.29	50,000 '65.......112.19
33,000 '64, c.......112.15	25,000 '64.......112.19
47,000 '64, c.......112.09	Kuhn & Loeb.
55,000 '62, r.......112.09	18,000 '64, c.......112.08
47,000 '64, r.......112.09	20,000 '65, c., n.......112.12
14,000 '65, r.......112.09	20,000 '65, c., n.......112.14
40,000 '65, r.......112.08	Marx & Co.
111,000 '65, r., o.......111.84	25,000 '62, r.......112.13
Frank & Gans.	41,100 '62, r.......112.15
100,000 '65, c., n.......112.14	50,000 '65, c.......112.19
100,000 '65, c., n.......112.20	50,000 '65, c.......112.27
60,000 '64, c.......112.18	50,000 '65, c.......112.38
100,000 '67, c.......112.40	Henry Clews & Co.
100,000 '67, c.......112.46	80,000 '62, r.......111.80
40,000 '67, c.......112.49	140,000 '64, r.......111.80
Friedman & Salomon.	70,000 '65, r.......111.94
31,000 '64.......111.89	White, Morris & Co.
400 '65, o.......111.89	1,650 '62, Ind.......112.16
22,550 '65, n.......111.98	800 '64, c.......112.16
2,550 '67.......111.98	500 '65, c., o.......112.16
500 '68.......111.98	1,000 '67, d.......112.16
Fisk & Hatch.	3,100 '67, c.......112.16
53,000 '62, r.......111.87	2,000 '68, c.......112.16
1,000 '64, r.......111.87	950 '65, c., n.......112.16
43,000 '64, c.......111.87	10,000 '64, c.......111.98
4,000 '65, r.......111.87	H. Doubleday.
64,000 '65, c.......111.87	20,000 '64.......112.08
104,000 '65, r., n.......111.87	J. T. Bates.
697,000 '65, c., n.......111.87	8,000 '65, n.......112.09
34,000 '68, r.......111.87	Buckingham & Brown.
Ed. Sweet & Co.	16,500 '62, r.......111.75
3,000 '65, c., n.......111.89	7,000 '65, r., o.......111.75
3,000 '67, c.......111.89	8,000 '64, r.......111.75
12,000 '67, r.......111.89	16,000 '65, r., n.......111.75
Jay Cooke & Co.	29,000 '64, c.......111.75
100,000 '65, c., n.......111.97	5,300 '67, c.......111.75
100,000 '65, c., n.......112.03	2,000 '67, c.......111.76
100,000 '65, c., n.......112.10	49,900 '65, n.......112
100,000 '65, c., n.......112.22	
100,000 '65, c., n.......112.34	$3,526,800

AWARDS OF BONDS, DEC. 16.

H. Clews & Co.	Vermilye & Co.
$80,000 '62, r.......111.80	$111,000 '65, r., o.......111.84
140,000 '64, r.......111.80	Fisk & Hatch.
Buckingham & Brown.	53,000 '62, r.......111.87
16,500 '62, r.......111.75	1,000 '64, r.......111.87
7,000 '65, r., o.......111.75	43,000 '64, c.......111.87
8,000 '64, r.......111.75	4,000 '65, c.......111.87
16,000 '65, r., n.......111.75	64,000 '65, c.......111.87
29,000 '64, c.......111.75	104,000 '65, r., n.......111.87
5,300 '67, c.......111.75	316,290 '65, c., n.......111.87
2,000 '67, r.......111.76	
Total.......$1,000,000	

After the foregoing transactions at the Treasury the Public Funds were generally steady in prices, but rather dull in actual business. The 1867 United States 5-20s were 115¼@115½ ℘ cent., and the other 5-20s and long 6 ℘ cents of 1881 rated in the same proportion as compared with Wednesday's market.

The Money market has returned to steadier rates, and the Brokers were pretty generally accommodated to-day at simple 7 ℘ cent. interest on call loan, and there was a fair inquiry for prime paper, 7 ℘ cent. when taken at Bank and 8@10 ℘ cent. on the Street. Fair acceptances, single New-York names, go at 12@14 ℘ cent. The failures of Messrs. R. PATRICK & Co., in the California trade, and Mr. LYCURGUS EGERTON, in the Carpet trade, have partially disturbed confidence. It seems probable that Messrs. PATRICK will make an early and liberal dividend on their estate. There is less said or known of the outstanding paper and other obligations of Mr. EGERTON.

The leading drawers of Foreign Exchange continue to ask the advanced rates of yesterday. There is not a large business doing, but outside Bills are comparatively in light supply, so that the Bankers are firm at 108⅞@109 on London, and f.5.18¾@f.5.17½ to the dollar on Paris.

In the Railway market there is a gradual improvement in confidence, and as Money works easier, a better demand for some of the Western Roads—Lake Shore being the favorite to-day. Reading is also firm, and New-York Central Stock and Scrip steady. The expectation indulged at close of last week that the Old Year would go out with a bullish feeling in Stocks was of course set back by the developments of fraud on Monday, and it would scarcely be safe to predict that the disappointment will be wholly recovered from before the New Year, although there is a better disposition to buy Stocks to-day.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. Gold fell back again to 121⅝ ℘ cent. Money closed comparatively easy at 7 ℘ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, DEC. 16.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	109½	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	113⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	115⅝	115¼
American Gold Coin	121½	121⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	42¼	42⅜
North Carolina Bonds, new	28½	28⅜
New-York Central and Hudson	88½	88¼
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	81	81½
Reading Railroad	100	100⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅛	104⅞
Northwestern Common	70⅝	69⅞
Northwestern Preferred	83½	82⅝
Pacific Mail Company	50	49⅞
St. Paul Preferred	85	84½
St. Paul Common	72⅞	72½
Lake Shore	85½	85⅝
Erie	26	25½
Ohio and Mississippi	25	25

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881.......115⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865.......115¼
6 ℘ ct. coup., 1881.......119	5-20 coup., 1867.......115⅜
5-20 reg., 1862.......112⅛	5-20 coup., 1868.......115¾
5-20 coup., 1862.......113⅞	10-40 reg.......109⅛
5-20 coup., 1864.......112⅝	10-40 coup.......109⅛
5-20 coup., 1865.......112⅞	6s Currency.......108⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex c....... 50⅛	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1875..x 98
Tennessee 6s, new bds 42⅛	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1881..x100
Virginia 6s, ex c....... 49	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1886..x100
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 53⅛	Michigan 7 ℘ ct., 1878. 98
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 93	Mich. 7 ℘ ct.. W. Loan 98
N. Carolina 6s....... 42⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan..105
N. Carolina, new bds. 28⅜	N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan.109
S. Carolina, new bds.. 75⅛	N. Y. 7s, C. Loan, '70.. 99⅛
Missouri 6s....... 90⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '72..102
Lousiana 6s....... 68	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '73..102
Louisiana 6s, lev. bds. 60⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '74..102
Louisiana 8s, lev. bds. 75	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75..102
Connecticut 6s....... 98	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77..102
Rhode Island 6s....... 94	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '78..102
Alabama 5s....... 61	N. Y. 5s, C. Loan, '75.. 98

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83..... 86	Tol. W. & W. C. C. S. F. 80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87..... 86	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76..... 98	Gal. & Chi. Ext.......101
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79... 88	Gal. & Chi. 2d....... 90⅛
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83... 81½	Chi.. R. I. & Pac....... 97½
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80.. 74	Morris & Essex 1st.... 95
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88.. 68	Morris & Essex 2d.... 92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-'70.101	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.... 96½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.x99	N. J. Cen. 1st.......100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75..... 95	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.101
Harlem 1st....... 95	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.. 95
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.116	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.. 90
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st.109	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.... 73
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d.... 88	Chi. & Alt. 1st.......101
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c. 96	Ohio & Miss. 1st....... 94½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo 90	Ohio & Miss. Consol.. 81
Cen. Pacific Bonds.... 92¼	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.. 93
Union Pac. 1st Bds... 83½	Peninsula R. R. Bds.. 85
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '70....116	St. L. & Iron M. Bds. 81¼
Alt. & T. H. 1st....... 92¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s...102½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc... 71	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 89½
Chi. & N. W. Skg. F.. 96	Mil. & St. P. 1st....... 90½
Con. 7 ℘ c. Conv....... 87½	Mil. & St. P. I & M. d. 85
Con. 7 ℘ c. 1st....... 91	Chi. & Mil. 1st....... 87
Lack. & West. Bds.... 99	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.. 75½
Del., L. & West. 2d.... 92	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d... 67
Tol. & Wab. 2d....... 80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....... 95
Tol. & W. Equip. Bds. 74	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York.......134	Irving.......115
Manhattan.......142	Continental.......101¼
Union.......121	St. Nicholas.......114
America.......144	Commonwealth.......112
Phenix.......108¼	Importers' & Traders' 140
Tradesmen's.......152	Park.......162
State of New-York....106	Central National.......109
Commerce.......123	Fourth National.......104¼
Ocean.......77	Ninth National.......113
American Exchange.110	Tenth National.......85
Bank of the Republic.119	Oriental.......150
Bank of N. America..106	Bankers' and Brokers' Association.......100
Hanover.......109	

UNITED STATE TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16.

General balance yesterday	$88,570,850 99
Gold receipts	279,847 40
Gold payments	82,376 03
Gold balance	77,741,543 39
Currency receipts	686,014 76
Currency payments	1,943,288 10
Currency balance	8,441,108 51
General balance	89,101,790 07
Customs	260,000 00

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 1st of December gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,078,464	Decrease..£33,022
Public deposits	4,471,596	Increase.. 44,762
Other deposits	17,656,957	Decrease.. 141,757
Government securities	13,811,953	No alteration.
Other securities	16,170,467	Increase.. 259,162
Notes unemployed	9,317,455	Decrease.. 417,210

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,187,985, being an increase of £362,400, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,528,331, showing a decrease of £37,850 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England, and the prices of Consols and French Rentes, with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£18,528,331	£18,087,448
Reserve	10,340,346	9,577,338
Notes in circulation	23,187,985	23,510,112
Rate of discount	3 ℘ cent.	2½ ℘ cent.
Consols	92⅛	92⅜
French Rentes	72f. 15c.	71f. 70c.

The *Tribune* has the following in explanation of the course of the Manhattan Bank on the Bounty Loan frauds:

"The public have for some reason attempted to make scapegoats of the officers of the Manhattan Bank. The facts of the case do not warrant the censure so freely bestowed. After the bank officers discovered the forgery they dispatched a messenger to the various newspaper offices to give all the particulars in their possession in reference to the fraud, but for some reason, as yet unexplained, the facts were given to one office only. The bank now holds the $20,000 Bounty Loan bonds left by MR. GRAY, and have done everything in their power to discover the rogues."

The discussion will nevertheless have accomplished a public good if the State authorities at Albany are awakened to the defective machinery and certificates of the Transfer Agency at New-York.

The half yearly Dividend on the full Stock of the New-Haven Road is *five* dollars per share; not *three* dollars, as heretofore noticed.

The Ninth National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five per cent.*, free of all taxes, payable Jan. 3.

The Farmers' Trust Company have declared a half yearly Dividend of *five per cent.*, payable Jan. 3.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE HOLDERS OF THE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, payable 1st January, 1870, can exchange the same at par, on or before the 1st January next, for the new issue of 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds at 90, at our office, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1869.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5 20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.......	76	Hides, No.......	3,753
Beeswax, pkgs.......	15	Leather, sides.......	9,408
Cotton, bales.......	386	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	280
Dried Fruit, pkgs.......	7	Pork, bbls.......	927
Eggs, bbls.......	98	Beef, pkgs.......	166
Flour, bbls.......	14,835	Cutmeats, pkgs.......	357
Flour, bags.......	2,131	Lard, pkgs.......	446
Wheat, bushels.......	9,036	Stearine, pkgs.......	26
Corn, bushels.......	32,600	Butter, pkgs.......	1,496
Malt, bushels.......	2,848	Cheese, boxes.......	2,524
Barley, bushels.......	18,702	Tallow, pkgs.......	117
Oats, bushels.......	2,232	Dressed Hogs, No.......	594
Flaxseed, bushels.......	384	Oil Cake, pkgs.......	300
Beans, bushels.......	675	Starch, pkgs.......	1,254
Peas, bushels.......	1,122	Tobacco, hhds.......	58
Cornmeal, bbls.......	2,316	Whisky, bbls.......	312
Cornmeal, bags.......	1,200	Wool, bales.......	1,498
B'kwheat Flour, pkgs.	31	Horns, No.......	27,500
Hops, bales.......	450	Brandy, (Cal.,) pkgs..	107
Wine, (Cal.,) pkgs.......	376		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Marathon*, for Liverpool—175 pkgs' Woodenware, 200 tons Logwood, 25,000 lbs. Palm Leaf 726 bales Cotton, 82 bbls. Apples, 36,842 lbs. Cheese, 455 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *Cuba*, for Liverpool—1,304 bales Cotton, 78,212 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 303 bbls. Apples, 202 bales Hops, 4 cases Furs, 7,800 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Northumbria*, for Liverpool—61 boxes Clocks, 540 bbls. Flour, 1,248 bales Cotton, 160 bbls. Oatmeal, 30,400 lbs. Bacon, 100 bbls. Apples.

By the ship *C. Grinnell*, for London—14 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 100 cases Milk, 400 bbls. Oxide Zinc, 59 hhds. Tobacco, 4,059 bbls. Flour, 1,985 bdls. Palm Leaf, 968 bbls. Resin, 656 bales Hops, 651,907 lbs. Oil Cake, 6,281 bushels Peas, 6 bbls. Beans, 1,200 pkgs. Corn Starch, 25 cases Oil Stones, 2 cases Lamp Trimmings, 3 cases Wagon Wheels, 433 boxes Maizena.

By the steamer *Hansa*, for Bremen—818 bales Cotton, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 1 bale Tobacco, 7,532 bushels Corn, 625 bbls. Resin, 61,941 lbs. Tallow, 334 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 445 tierces Beef, 100 boxes Extract Logwood, 12 bbls. Flour, 12 boxes Essential Oil, 200 bbls. Dried Apples, 162 bales Hops.

By the steamer *Smidt*, for Bremen—13,218 bushels Rye, 179 cases Tobacco, 433 bales Tobacco, 116 hhds. Tobacco, 630 bales Cotton, 10 bbls. Apples, 6,662 bushels Grain, 471 bags Pimento, 300 cases Cassia, 16 tons Fustic, 3,600 Staves, 1,000 boxes Extract Logwood.

By the ship *Alexander*, for Antwerp—105 bbls. Benzine, 4,798 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig *Baltimore*, for Havre—10,722 gallons Whale Oil, 529 cases Red Wine, 14,400 Staves, 389,251 lbs. Tallow.

ASHES—Continue quiet but steady, at $7 37@$7 62 for Pots and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been neglected and nearly nominal in price. The week's business in other than Rio, Messrs. AMANN & Co. sum up thus: "50 bags Java, 50 bags Maracaibo, 188 bags Costa Rica, 54 bags Jamaica, 54 bags Angostura, sold for consumption within our range; 203 bags Maracaibo, (ex *Allemannia*, from Hamburg,) sold on private terms; 5,627 bags St. Domingo are going forward to Europe from first hands. Market quiet, with little or no disposition on part of buyers to enter beyond their actual wants. From second hands some 10,000 mats Java are reported sold." The stock of Rio in importers' hands to-day, 81,428 bags; of other kinds, 10,200 bags and 12,245 mats, the latter including 910 bags and 14,245 mats Java, 4,151 bags Ceylon, 2,627 bags Manila, 1,108 bags Maracaibo, 783 bags Jamaica, 404 bags Savanilla and 217 bags Costa Rica. We quote: Java at 21½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@19c.; Manila, 18c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted about steady in price, on a very moderate offering, but the demand has been less active, particularly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,377 bales, (of which 286 bales were to arrive,) including 1,701 bales to spinners, 390 bales to shippers, 49 bales to speculators, and 237 bales in transit. Also 2,700 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales, basis Low Middling, May, at 26c.; 400 do., Low Middling, December, at 24½c.@24¾c.; 300 do., Low Middling, January, 24½c.@26½c.; 100 do., Low Middling, February, 25½c.; 500 do., Low Middling, January, at 25c.; 100 do., Low Middling, March, on private terms; 400 do., Low Middling, March, at 25½c.; 800 do., Low Middling, March and April, on private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	24	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Good Ordinary	24½	24⅛	25	25⅛
Low Middling	25	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Middling	25⅝	25⅝	26	26⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	19,855
Receipts last week	20,996
Receipts the preceding week	20,273
Receipts since Sept. 1	278,250
Receipts since Jan. 1	630,878
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	638,866
Export clearances since our last	4,726
Exports since Sept. 1	130,192
Exports since Jan. 1	314,795
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Estimated stock here	23,600

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request, though again quoted lower and irregular, with rather freer offerings, especially of other than desirable lots of low grades. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 6,500 bbls., in lots, including very poor to Choice Superfine State and Western at $4 35@$4 85; very inferior to good Extra State at $5@$5 45; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 45@$6, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 15@$5 45 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 35@$4 85
Extra State	5 00@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c	4 85@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 15@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 50@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 00@ 9 25

Southern has been in slack request and weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 475 bbls., in lots, at from $5 40@$6 15 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 15@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $4 50@$5 85 for inferior to very choice ℘ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. Cornmeal is in light demand at about former figures. Sales, 180 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 for Western, $4 60@$4 75 for Jersey, $5 for Brandywine, $5 10 for Caloric, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely offered, and has been in fair demand, partly for export, at decidedly firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels, in lots, including White Western at $1 45@$1 50; Red and Amber Western, inferior to choice, at from $1 25@$1 34½, No. 1 Spring, in small lots, at $1 32½; No. 2 Spring at $1 22½@$1 24½, in store and delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1 18; White Genesee at $1 47@$1 55; Red and Amber State at $1 32@$1 34½, ℘ bushel. Corn has been in active request, largely on speculative account, at a further rise in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 09@$1 12½ for damaged and heated Mixed Western; $1 11½@$1 15 for sound Mixed Western, chiefly at $1 12@$1 13 for Prime, in store; 98c.@$1 08 for Yellow and White Southern and Jersey, ℘ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy at $1 03@$1 07 for Western; $1 10@$1 16 for State, ℘ bushel; sales have been reported of 2,750 bushels, within our range. Barley continues inactive at uniform rates; sales have been reported of small lots of two-rowed State at $1 08@$1 10, and Canada West at $1 22½@$1 25 ℘ bushel. Barley Malt has been in light demand at from $1 10@$1 35 ℘ bushel; sales, 5,500 bushels. Oats have been rather more sought after at steady prices; sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, in lots, at 62c.@65c., from depot and delivered, for heated to choice Western, the latter rate for White; 64½c.@65c. for State; 58c.@61c. for Jersey and Southern ℘ bushel. The export clearances since our last include 996 bbls. Flour and 7,800 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 4,059 bbls. Flour and 6,281 bushels Peas for London; 14,194 bushels Corn and 13,218 bushels Rye for Bremen.

HAY, &C.—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand at from 80c.@90c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at 75c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet at drooping prices, including New-York at 20c.@23c.; Eastern, 16c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ℘ lb. Receipts to-day, 450 bales; exports, 1,020 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been in light demand at unchanged prices. The day's receipts have been 9,408 sides.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in fair request and quoted a shade firmer; 400 bbls. were taken at from 78c.@80½c. ℘ gallon. Nothing new in other kinds. The stock in first hands includes 11,808 hhds. Cuba, 3,570 hhds. English Islands, 581 hhds. Porto Rico, and 700 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: New crop Porto Rico at 45c.@70c., Cuba at 30c.@50c., English Islands at 45c.@60c., New-Orleans at 65c.@80½c. ℘ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Per Gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	30c.@34c.
Cuba, Clayed	32c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	40c.@46c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	45c.@50c.
Porto Rico	45c.@70c.
English Islands	45c.@60c.
New-Orleans	65c.@80½c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in quite moderate request on the basis of $2 05@$2 10 for Strained ℘ 280 lbs.; sales, 1,250 bbls.; exports, 1,593 bbls. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, but firm, on the basis of 44c. for merchantable ℘ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45c. ℘ gallon; Crude, $3 45@$3 50. Resin, $2@$8 50 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 45@$2 85. Pitch, $2 40@$2 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited request, within our range. Crude Whale at 75c.@88c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1@$1 05; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $1 80; Bleached Sperm at $1 85; Lard Oil at $1 55@$1 65; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@93c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 42½@$1 45; Menhaden at 67c.@67½c.; Spermaceti at 44c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in light demand at about previous prices, with, however, a very moderate business reported on the basis of from 16½c.@17c., chiefly at 17c., in bulk, with sales reported of 900 bbls., and 21½c.@22c. in shipping order here, 22½c. in shipping order in Philadelphia, with sales of 2,000 bbls., and 14c.@15½c., in bulk, at Pittsburg, various deliveries, ℘ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; in Philadelphia 780 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been moderately inquired for at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported here of 4,300 bbls. Standard White, for December, various deliveries within the month, at 31c. ℘ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, of 8,500 bbls. Standard White, for December delivery, at 30½c.@31c., and 2,000 bbls. do., January and February, at about 31½c. ℘ gallon. At Pittsburg, the prevailing quotations for Standard White were 30½c.@30¾c. for immediate delivery; 31c. for December, ℘ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 280 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,300 bbls. No export clearances were reported. Standard White, in cases, is very quiet at about 35c.@36c., and Prime White 39c.@40c. ℘ gallon. Naphtha continues inactive at 10c.@10½c. in bbls., and 16c.@16½c. in cases, ℘ gallon. There were 4,903 bbls. cleared for Antwerp.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet at easier and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 285 bbls. in lots, at $32 50@$32 75 for Old Western Mess; $32@$32 50 for New Western and City Mess; $27@$30 50 for Old and New Western and City Prime Mess, and $23 50@$27 for Old and New Prime to Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Also, 250 bbls. New Mess, seller February, on private terms, ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in slack request at from 13½c.@13¾c. for Western, and 13½c.@14c. for City, ℘ lb. Cutmeats are in fair demand at unchanged rates; sales have been confined to equal to 175 packages, part to arrive, at 12c.@13c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 17c.@17½c., chiefly at 17c. for Sweet-pickled Hams. Bacon has been more active at previous figures; sales 400 boxes, including Cumberlands at 15½c.@15¾c.; Short Rib at at 16½c. ℘ lb. Lard has been dull and lower; sales have been reported of 300 tierces and barrels, in lots, at 17½c.@19½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18c½.@18½c. for City, and 18½c.@18¾c. for fair to prime Steam, ℘ lb. Beef has been in request at $4@$12 50 for old, and $11 50@$17 for new, ℘ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Tierce Beef is in light demand within our range, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$28, and India Mess at $27 50@$31 ℘ tierce; sales 160 tierces. Beef Hams have been more sought after at from $30@$32 50 for new, ℘ bbl.; sales 675 bbls. Butter is dull and heavy, including State, common to prime, at 33c.@43c.; fancy, 43c.@46c., and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@33c. ℘ lb.; the receipts to-day were 1,496 packages. Cheese continues inactive at from 10c.@17½c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 2,524 boxes.

SUGARS—Have been very quiet at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 223 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 10½c.@11½c., and 71 boxes Havana at 10¾c.@11½c. ℘ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10¾c.@11⅛c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11½c.@11¾c.; very good to choice do. at 11¾c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11½c.@12c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 11¼c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at from 13½c.@15¾c., as the extremes, ℘ lb. Messrs. AMANN & Co. sum up the business in raw Sugars since Dec. 1 thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Dec. 1, 1869	62,829	101,791	207,543	547
Receipts since Dec. 1	3,208	6,407	41,215	86
Total	66,037	108,198	248,758	633
Sales since Dec. 1	6,829	11,912	6,942	34
Stock Dec. 16, 1869	59,208	96,286	241,816	599
Stock Dec. 17, 1868	35,694	40,394	31,997	....
Stock Dec. 17, 1867	15,249	24,073	13,121	....
Stock Dec. 18, 1866	37,830	54,653	106,543	....

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 65,000 lbs. Tallow at 10c.@10½c.; also, 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@15½c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@13c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in slack demand at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 125 bbls., in lots, at $1 03@$1 04, chiefly at $1 03 ℘ gallon. The receipts were 312 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quite dull to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 1,050 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 5-16d.@½d. ℘ lb.; 700 boxes Cheese at 30s.; 225 boxes Bacon at 25s.; 50 pkgs. Tallow at 17s. 6d. ℘ ton, and 40 tierces Beef at 4s. ℘ tierce. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 1½d. ℘ bbl.; and (reported) 23,000 bushels Wheat on steamer's account. For Glasgow, by steamer, 2,800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADMEY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
BALLO IN MASCHERA, (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Mme. Briol, Mlle. Cellini, and Messrs. Lafranc and Reyna.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Leading characters by Messrs. Hackett, Waller, and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Corner 13th-st. and Broadway.
ERNESTINE and TRYING IT ON. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert and Miss Henriques.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN. Leading characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. George Clarke, and Miss Fanny Davenport.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE. Leading character by Miss Lotta.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av. and 24th-st.
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD and PLUTO. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Longmore.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
RETRIBUTION, SOLDIER'S RETURN, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
LE SOURD OU L'AUBERGE PLAINE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—KENILWORTH. Evening—DORA BELLA. Large collection of curiosities.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES." (Last week.)

BARKER AND THEALL GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Empress EUGENIE, it is said, has sent her chamberlain to Havre to dissuade Père HYACINTHE from preaching in Paris....It is represented that Count DARU had an interview with the French Emperor regarding a seat in the Cabinet, which M. DARU would only accept on the condition that Orleans Princes should be allowed to return to France. The Emperor said the Republic had exiled them, and invited the Count to see him again on the subject....Parisian letters from Rome say the Pope urges the placing of Gallican Bishops on leading committees in the Council, and that the decree dissolving the Council in the event of his death is designed to prevent the election of any but an Italian to the Papal chair....Mr. GLADSTONE gave a favorable response yesterday to a deputation seeking abolition of University tests....The Duchess of GENOA protests against her son's acceptance of the Spanish crown....The Suez Canal, according to a London dispatch, is to be closed soon for further excavation.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday resolutions were offered calling on the Attorney-General for facts and papers in regard to the Yerger case, and to close the account of Colonel J. W. FORNEY. The latter was adopted, Mr. CAMERON defending the late Secretary. A bill was introduced favoring a line of American mail steamships to Europe and ports in India and China, by the way of the Suez Canal, and a joint resolution to amend the act of 1868 in regard to another line between this country and Europe. Mr. TRUMBULL made a long speech in favor of his bill defining the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and closed by introducing an amendment restricting Judges of the Court from issuing writs of *habeas corpus* in cases of persons within their districts. The bill for the reconstruction of Georgia was debated at length, Senators Morton, Carpenter, Drake. Trumbull, Thurman, Sawyer, Bayard, Williams, Howard and Edmunds taking part in the discussion. The Senate adjourned until to-day.

In the House, bills were introduced for an apportionment of Representatives for the Forty-second Congress among the States; to establish a Bureau of Customs Revenue in the Treasury Department; to contract for another Mills group of statuary for the Capitol; and for extending the time for applying for pensions from five to ten years. The Census bill was passed after the amendments providing for manufacturing and social statistics and disallowing the franking privilege to the Census Bureau had been rejected. Messages were received from the President declining to furnish the correspondence with Minister SICKLES in regard to Cuba, and giving notice of the ratification by Alabama of the Fifteenth Amendment. The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered that portion of the President's Message relating to the finances. Mr. MUNGEN, of Ohio, made a speech favoring repudiation, whereupon Messrs. Brooks, of New-York, Randall, Potter, Slocum, Cox, Kerr and Woodward rose, one by one, and declared their opposition to repudiation. A resolution was afterward adopted in the House by a vote of 123 to 1 (Mr. JONES) declaring repudiation a national dishonor. The Cuban question was also debated in Committee by Messrs. FITCH and WILLARD, the latter defending the policy of the Message. The House adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL.

A meeting of delegates from various counties in Iowa having a large bonded indebtedness, was held on the 15th inst., at Muscatine, at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the recent decision by a United States Judge directing the imposition of a county tax to meet the railroad bonds of a certain county, as a subversion of the authority and dignity of the State Courts, and recommending the people of the counties to refuse payment until all legal and practical remedies are exhausted.

GEORGE E. DUNNING, Superintendent of the Assay Office, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzling moneys belonging to the United States. An examination will take place in his case on Tuesday next before Commissioner SHIELDS.

A former Postmaster at Cambridge, Md., W. B. PHILLIPS, was convicted of embezzling, and fined about $3,500, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, in the United States District Court, on Wednesday.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland met again yesterday in Indianapolis, Ind., and elected General THOMAS President, Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN, and Generals ROSECRANS, SCHOFIELD, NEGLEY and twelve others, Vice-Presidents. They also fixed upon Cleveland as the place for their next annual meeting.

A Chicago dispatch says the Indians of the Upper Missouri are preparing for an early outbreak.

Dr. OLIVER, an Englishman, and the agent of an English Immigration Company who have sent many immigrants to Virginia, was killed yesterday morning at Charlotteville, Va., by GEORGE AYRES, a planter of Fauquier County, who accused the doctor of seducing his daughter while visiting at his house a few months ago.

A decision was rendered at Buffalo, on Wednesday, by Judge HALL, of the United States District Court, to the effect that a general assignment of a debtor without preference, is an act of bankruptcy.

The Court of Queen's Bench at Quebec yesterday refused to hear an appeal in the Caldwell extradition case, on the ground that sitting at Quebec they have no jurisdiction in the matter, the prisoner being confined in the Montreal Jail.

The Dominion Parliament will adjourn on the 23d inst. to Jan. 11.

The Kentucky Legislature yesterday elected JOHN W. STEVENSON United States Senator, on the second ballot.

The South Carolina Legislature yesterday passed a bill to pay the interest on the State debt in coin; also one requiring every insurance company doing business in the State to deposit with the State Treasurer $50,000 of its bonds.

LOCAL.

The Republicans of this City met in the various Assembly Districts last evening, and enrolled themselves with a view to the reorganization of the party.

The Chamber of Commerce held an important meeting yesterday, and adopted the majority report of the Committee on American Commerce, recommending to Congress certain measures of relief.

The Seventh Regiment reception at the Academy of Music last night was a brilliant affair, and was attended by an immense throng.

Employment was obtained for 356 male immigrants, and 395 female immigrants, at the Castle Garden Labor Exchange, during the two weeks ending on the 15th inst.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, elected Mr. RICHARD CRACKNER to fill the vacancy in the Board, caused by the resignation of JAMES O'BRIEN, (the Sheriff,) at the beginning of the year.

The Board of City Canvassers will make the official declaration of the canvass to-day.

The Policy of Magnanimity.

General BUTLER'S letter in defence of the policy of proscription is an exceedingly able and adroit specimen of special pleading on a subject in which any special pleading, however able and adroit, is altogether out of place. That he is very caustic upon Mr. GREELEY, is quite certain; but when from his special province of sarcasm he passes to the broader domain of statesmanship, the phrases he constantly lets fall of "rebellious *States*," "present rebel," "active, rampant traitors in Southern Legislatures," and the like, show that he is playing the part of the attorney and advocate, and not of the calm, judicious, candid statesman and legislator.

It is not only attorney-like but childish to talk of not welcoming men to citizenship until they have "fully repented of the part they took in the rebellion." It is a puerile, or, at best, a schoolmaster's and not a lawmaker's spirit, which demands a *pro forma* confession of having been "naughty boys." The best men of the South are not those who make the most wordy and lachrymose pretences of having acted against their consciences in the late rebellion, but those who, seeing that the stern arbitrament of arms has forever decided a contest maintained at such tremendous self-sacrifice on both sides during four years, now heartily support the Administration, and act on the principle that slavery and secession are both dead and that it would be morally and legally a sin and crime to attempt to revive either. It is the men who carry out in good faith the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and who by word and act condemn the old exploded theory of State sovereignty, that are the true hope of the South, and not those who, possibly with sinister ends, fill the air with their cries of "*Peccavi*."

We have said that the present is not a case for special pleading, and that it is in this respect that General BUTLER'S view is wrong. The question now is not what this and that "Southern leader" or "ex-Confederate officer" is doing, but what the great nation ought to do. It is a poor and sorry policy to quarrel over the fact that the national flag was or was not hoisted over an agricultural fair, when that flag is respected the country over. What we must do is to decide upon *our* duty, as the people of the United States, and not be meddling forever with individual obstinacy, self-conceit, or love of notoriety, which provokes one man here and another there to fail to walk up to General BUTLER'S line of demonstrative and over-officious loyalty.

Peace now reigns throughout the length and breadth of the land. Only Georgia threatens further trouble. What did General REYNOLDS tell us in his report of Texas? That there were "far fewer murders" now than a year ago. It is perfectly true that society is not as well established there as in Maine or Maryland; but was it ever expected that perfect placidity would follow after the convulsion of war, and order spring at once out of chaos? Take the case of Virginia. By an artful accumulation of a twelvemonth's affrays, a certain Convention there lately sought to represent to Congress that the State was in a vortex of anarchy and blood. But half the members withdrew at once, in disgust at this adroit misrepresentation, and protested in a counter appeal to Congress.

Congress demanded bonds, and the bonds are signed, sealed and delivered. These bonds were reconstruction in opposition to the claims of President JOHNSON, and in full accordance with the requirements of Congress as the law-making power. To-day, all the States,—Georgia alone excepted,—are reconstructed; for there can be no doubt that in Mississippi and Texas, as in Virginia, the full requirements of the law will be promptly satisfied. In the case of Georgia stringent legislation is necessary to undo wrongs committed and to provide guarantees for the future. But even Georgia affords no pretext for perpetuating the disabilities now borne by individuals throughout the South. To ask special pledges and repentances from individuals, is to prolong distrust and ill-feeling, and to compromise the dignity of Federal authority.

All, therefore, that need be said of the school of proscriptionists is that they fail to act in a manner worthy of a great nation, and cannot be heeded. Whether their points are well or ill taken is of little consequence; they are employed with mint, anise and cummin, and are neglecting the weightier matters of the law. The dignity of the United States, the confidence it already feels in its own people, and the confidence it seeks to inspire in foreign Powers regarding its future, alike demand the broad and generous policy of a general amnesty. If there chance to be here and there men whom it is well to except, let them be individually reserved, by name, from the operation of a wide-sweeping and magnanimous act. We have conquered once by arms; let us conquer again by magnanimity.

The Fifteenth Amendment—Can a State Annul its Ratification?

It has been supposed by many that among other disasters likely to follow the Republican defeat in this State at the last election, was the possible loss of the Fifteenth Amendment, by reason of adverse action at Albany this Winter. Such may, in a certain contingency, be the result, but it is not probable, for as the amendment now stands its ratification is not likely to be dependent upon any future action of our Legislature. Counting Missouri and Kansas, which have declared in favor of ratification, together with six other States which may be considered certain, there will be a favorable vote in twenty-seven States. And this is without counting Indiana, which also ratified the amendment, though the regularity of the proceedings of the Legislature is questioned. If Indiana is counted in favor of the amendment, this will give the requisite number of States. If Georgia shall be reconstructed and vote in the affirmative, we shall have the requisite number of States without Indiana. As no doubt both States will in the end be counted in, no probable action of the Democracy at Albany this Winter is likely to affect the result. Of course it is barely possible that some of the States known to be favorable to the amendment may take adverse action. The Governor of Nebraska may decline to call an extra session of the Legislature this Winter for the purpose of considering the amendment; and as the amendment will abolish the property qualification, still insisted on in Rhode Island, it may be, although it is not probable, that that State may also refuse to ratify it. It is only in some such contingency that the action of New-York can become important.

The question of how an adverse vote affects complete ratification was decided in connection with the Fourteenth Amendment. Upon the adoption of that amendment the vote of the States of New-Jersey and Ohio had been given in its favor. The Legislatures of those States subsequently, however, undertook to reverse their decision, and passed resolutions which were duly transmitted to Congress, and to the Secretary of State; but the Senate and the House, by resolution, declared the subsequent action of the State Legislature to be of no effect upon the ratification, which had already been given, and the States were counted in favor of the amendment. The course taken by Congress was correct in principle. An amendment to the Constitution of the United States is an act of the people of the United States, and not an act of the States as such. A Congress of the United States, or a Convention of the people of the United States, must first adopt any proposed amendment, and then submit it for ratification to the people, who are to vote *by* States, for the sake of convenience, but not *as States*. The amendments are not submitted to the several States for ratification, but to the *Legislatures* of the States, or to Conventions elected by the people in the several States. Whether the sense of the people shall be taken by means of the Legislatures or by Conventions is to be determined by Congress, and not by the States; and it is by virtue of a Federal law alone that either a Legislature or a Convention can act at all upon the subject. When, therefore, the Legislature of New-York, by its resolution of last Winter, declared in favor of the Fifteenth Amendment, it enacted no law of the State, nor was it acting under or by virtue of the Constitution of the State, or of any part thereof, but solely by virtue of and under the Constitution and laws of the United States. Under a law of the United States, the Legislature of this State was specially empowered to do a certain act—namely, to take a vote upon a question proposed by Congress. It performed that act last Winter, and when it declared the vote in favor of the amendment its function under the act of Congress was ended. When the single duty authorized was performed, and the result reported to the Secretary at Washington, the Legislature thereupon had fulfilled its office, and ceased to have further jurisdiction over the subject. Had the law of Congress required the vote to be taken by a Convention instead of a Legislature, and had such Convention ratified the amendment and adjourned, it would hardly have been suggested that a second and unauthorized Convention could be called together to reverse the action of the first. The Federal Constitution makes no distinction between the action of the Legislature and that of a Convention. According to it they are, alike, simply bodies available in the premises. And when the Legislature of last year voted upon the Fifteenth Amendment, it had no other or greater power than a Convention; when it had once taken action, the question submitted passed beyond its jurisdiction.

It is very clear, therefore, that as matter of law the State of New-York cannot withdraw its ratification already given to the Fifteenth Amendment, and that any effort to do so will be disregarded in its case as it was in those of Ohio and New-Jersey. If, however, in spite of these precedents, it should be determined by the Secretary of State that, in the absence of any law of Congress upon the subject, a State may recall a ratification duly given to a Constitutional Amendment, at any time previous to his proclamation announcing its adoption by the requisite number of States to make it a part of the Constitution, then the action of New-York will be neutralized by that of Ohio, which, having once rejected the amendment, is now prepared to ratify it.

Mr. Seward on Republican Institutions.

At the recent banquet at the City of Mexico in honor of Mr. SEWARD, sentiments were interchanged which show a much more cordial feeling on the part of Mexico towards the United States than seemed to exist a very few years ago. The course taken by the latter in respect to the withdrawal of the French troops, and the moral countenance given by her in restoring the former Government, were viewed with coldness. The Mexicans seemed to misunderstand the motives of their friends in this country, and lost no time in repudiating any future interference with their affairs. The assumption was gratuitous, but it was no less distinct, that territorial aggrandizement formed some part of our policy in helping them to free themselves from a foreign invader. President JUAREZ adopts a very different tone, and in his remarks at the banquet expressed the warmest friendship, and claimed that the two Republics are nearer for philosophic reasons than any other nations.

Mr. SEWARD responded with equal cordiality. His remarks bore upon the necessity that republican institutions be universally accepted upon this continent; that the people of this country recognize, better even than their own Government, the benignant influence of such institutions. And while, as in the case of Louisiana, Florida, &c., the United States offered incorporation with herself, other communities, such as Mexico and the Central American States, cherishing the same enlightened and intense desire for a republican form of government, had boldly assumed the power of exclusive sovereignty. The latter have become, and are gladly recognized by ourselves, as fraternal republics and political allies.

Utterances like these, even though extra-official, are of great service as indicating the views of the great body of our people. It has been the glory of the United States that it has proved before the world that popular government is not only of permanent strength, but that it can be more attractive to the enlightened masses than any monarchical or imperial grandeur. What the ultimate destiny of the continent in this regard is to be can scarcely be doubtful. More or less extended periods of time will of course be needed for the entire realization of these ideas, but the current is all one way, and the future will see the whole continent, and that of South America also, developing into free republics, without the drawing of a sword or the exchange of a hostile manifesto.

Co-operative Housekeeping.

It is understood that Mrs. PIERCE, the lady who started the scheme for coöperative housekeeping in Cambridge, has recently been presenting her plan to some of the leading ladies of our City.

We strongly desire that when this scheme be brought practically before our community it should be framed especially with reference to one object. To induce a dozen families in a block, for instance, to unite in one kitchen and have the various dishes brought from house to house, or to have common coal cellars, or stores of provisions bought at wholesale and distributed equally, or obtained as in coöperative stores, though a very desirable arrangement in a pecuniary point of view, is obviously too far removed from our previous modes of life to be easily adopted. Cooking, too, is a very individual matter; each family has its traditional ways and its own tastes. Even the most scientific culinary preparations would not suit some people of simple habits, and one person detests what another likes. In fact, probably each temperament and constitution requires a different *cuisine*, so that no common kitchen could satisfy all tastes. One of the great recuperative influences of a *home* would be gone to the man who is at work through the day, if he could not have his own peculiar habits and necessities gratified every evening, at his own table. We do not see how coöperative housekeeping could ever meet this want. The table would become too much like hotel tables, which are notoriously unhealthy and unsuited to simple people. Moreover, any process of taking dishes out through the air, from door to door, is, of necessity, uncomfortable, and, unless considerable expense is incurred, would spoil most dinners. A common storehouse, too, for fuel and provisions, is a matter requiring a good deal of organization, of brain work and arrangement. The goods must be bought very judiciously and kept carefully, or your coöperative housekeeping comes to grief. Almost all the "coöperative stores" of laboring people in this country have met with an unfortunate end. It is true they have succeeded wonderfully in England; but our people do not cut their expenses so closely and have no gift for economy. Moreover, the experiment of middle-class families keeping a common storehouse has never, so far as we are aware, been tried in England. We do not deny that it may succeed here. We sincerely hope that it will. It would be an immense saving of labor and expense if a successful system could be founded of coöperative kitchens and storehouses. But as yet this portion of coöperation is too far removed from all the previous habits of our families to make it probable that it will soon be adopted.

But there is one feature of Mrs. PIERCE'S plan which might be immediately made practical. The great burden of housekeeping in all families of moderate means is the laundry work. For two or three days in the week all housekeeping and elegant living in America is disturbed by this very heavy task. If it be a family with two servants, the cook becomes sole laundress, and the household are delivered up to the tender mercies of the housemaid, and all the machinery of the house is out of gear. If there be more servants and a larger family, one expensive person must be employed constantly as laundress, adding greatly to the outlay of housekeeping and to its trouble. The larger a household is in servants, the more friction there always is, the more trouble in "organizing" for the mistress, while the expense increases, as every matron knows, out of proportion to the added numbers. In this country, where there are so few trained servants, a small household is relatively more elegant, and proportionately far cheaper, than a large one. Two servants could carry on a moderate household very tastefully and comfortably in a City like this, were it not for the fatal "washing."

In London, a business or professional man, with an income of from $5,000 to $8,000 per annum, will have, probably, but two regular servants, or at most three, calling in an occasional "*charwoman*;" but there the laundry work is nearly always done outside, and the house saved this immense labor. Now, there would be no great practical difficulty in a dozen families in New-York uniting in opening a laundry and having all their washing done there, sharing expenses; and then, if outside laundry work were obtained, dividing the profits. We have no doubt that a moderate-sized room, hired for this purpose, with one or two laundrywomen and machinery for washing and drying, and carefully managed, would soon reduce the cost of washing to each family to a very low point.

If the families were away in the Summer, it could still do a profitable business for the general public. When it had once succeeded, thousands of families would at once adopt a similar plan, and the whole custom—which is now the main obstacle to a reform—would be broken up in the cities, of doing laundry work at home. Public laundries at cheap rates would then be opened, and one great burden be removed from American housekeeping.

Fair Play for the Indian.

It looks as though the Indian might receive fair play, now that the army officers have so strenuously taken his part. Though, to say the truth, it is not the soldiery, but the settlers and sutlers, that have been the Indian's worst foes. Our troops have fought the savages continually, but they have never deceived or defrauded them. It is rather the peddlers and traders who have done most to "demoralize" the red men; and with them have been allied the frontiersmen, who have counted the Indians fair prey for fraud, and good food for powder. The ranchman or squatter, like the traditional backwoodsman of COOPER'S novels, "hates an Injun like pison," and is usually free to announce his creed regarding the Indian, which consists of one line—"I believe in shooting a redskin on sight."

It is out of this bloodthirsty and lawless frontier morality that half the Indian wars have arisen. We are forever reciting raids and rascalities of Sioux and Arapahoes; but, if the truth were known, many of their depredations would be found to be only return blows for some crime committed by our settlers. An Indian massacre is often preceded by a white man's murder. The Indians have no press, no telegraph, no means or disposition of making known their wrongs received at our hands; and as for our far-West communities, Indian shooting is hardly rare or extraordinary enough among them to be mentioned even for eulogy—and anything but commendation it would not receive.

What is the result? Precisely what Generals ORD and THOMAS and SHERMAN tell us now, and precisely what Generals POPE and SCHOFIELD and AUGUR and HANCOCK and HARNEY and HAZEN and SHERIDAN, and all other officers who had previously written on the subject, had said before. General ORD speaks of a case in which a harmless Pinto boy was murdered in cold blood by a worthless vagabond, within a stone's throw of Camp McDermott, and "other similar murders" he reports in Arizona. Is it any wonder that Arizona is infested with lawless Indians, and that life and property are more unsafe there than anywhere else in the Union, unless, perhaps, in New Mexico? The State or Territorial authorities, says General ORD, are either powerless or indifferent to the killing of Indians by the whites, so that the murderer almost always escapes. But how is it if, in retaliation, an Indian kills a white? Why, all the white people demand that the whole tribe shall be held responsible, and war declared. The Indians, of course, retaliate in the best and only way possible, and then we have a war. Generals THOMAS and SHERMAN affirm the facts and views of General ORD in the strongest terms. The former said he was a personal witness to the excitement created in the camp of the peaceful Pintos by the unprovoked and unpunished murder of the Pinto boy. General SHERMAN indorses the batch of papers on this subject in this remarkable language:

"This case illustrates the origin of most of the Indian wars on our frontier. A citizen may murder an Indian with impunity; but if the Indian retaliates, war results, and the United States must bear the expense."

Such being the wrong, what is the remedy? On this point all our army officers, as usual, concur. It must consist in giving the Indians some of the privileges and safeguards of citizenship. We sometimes ask the Indian to perform the obligations of citizens—let them, then, be invested with their rights. The great mistake of all our Indian legislation hitherto has been, that we have regarded the Indians as a sort of hostile power circumscribed within our own national domains. We made *treaties* with them—a confusion of relations at once; we declared war and made peace with them, like any other belligerents—though they were a part of our population. The new view is not to exterminate, but to civilize the Indian; not to consider him as beyond the pale of law, but to bring him upon reservations where he will conform to law; not to deprive him of human rights, but to throw before him the ægis of citizenship, and so teach him to prize and not to spurn it. General ORD declares that these are the views of army officers; and that it would act as a preventive if, in such cases, the murderers could be arrested by the military and held, or turned over for trial by the nearest United States Court; and it would give the Indians some little show of equal justice. General THOMAS says that he sees no better method than to extend civil authority over the Indians now within the settlements, and to enable them to appear as witnesses in all cases affecting their own interest and that of the whites toward them. All this can be accomplished by Congressional legislation, which, we doubt not, will be promptly provided.

Repudiation was very emphatically repudiated in the House yesterday, and that, too, by Democratic members. Mr. MUNGEN, of Ohio, stood solitary and alone in his advocacy of a policy hostile to the good faith of the Republic, and the rights of its creditors. His Democratic associates, or the more prominent of them, lost no time in discarding the heresy, and pledging their party to the honest payment of the debt. The expressions of opinion were clear, emphatic, and all against the repudiators. Nothing more satisfactory could have been desired—nothing more calculated to inspire confidence, at home and abroad, in the principles and purposes of the American people with regard to the national credit. Mr. MUNGEN did good service without intending it.

The Methodists in Massachusetts are not satisfied with the attempt of the New-York Committee to put a good face upon those frauds in the "Book Concern." The Committee must have been in a curious state of infatuation if they supposed that their "Report" would satisfy their own friends or the public. The Convention now being held in Boston call upon them for a "full report of such facts within their knowledge as are necessary to a clear understanding of the manner in which this great interest of the Church has been managed." What is asked for here is something very different from the apologetic statement lately put forward by the Book Committee, for the express purpose—as it seemed to outside observers—of varnishing over the guilt which they were afraid to denounce.

It has been whispered for some time in London, that the friend who enabled Mrs. JOHN WOOD to open a theatre in London, was none other than Mr. PEABODY. One could scarcely desire a more substantial prop, and Mrs. WOOD'S managerial enterprise trembled in the balance when her benefactor died. But according to a London contemporary, she will not be thrown entirely upon her own resources, for Mr. PEABODY has left her £10,000 in his will. We give the story as we find it, with the single comment that it is not intrinsically improbable. Mr. PEABODY had really helped Mrs. WOOD during the last two or three years, and he became interested in her plans for the regeneration of the drama. Fifty thousand dollars in gold is not a bad little "nest-egg" for any manager to find.

The new Post Office has hitherto been kept clear of gross jobs. Down to this time it has been an honest piece of work. It stands to reason that this state of things must be extremely disgusting to the old established City "Rings." They see a tempting dish spread before them, and yet it might as well be a thousand miles away, for they are not allowed to touch it. Can we wonder, then, that they have sent agents to Washington "to work against the supervising architect and his plans?" There is every prospect at present that the new Post Office will be a noble contrast to that beggarly-looking edifice, the City Hall. The harpies who infest the City Government would prevent all that. They simply wish to plunder the people in a fresh direction, and to drive a trustworthy man from public employment. It will be a disgrace to Congress if they succeed, and a disgrace which will not be allowed to sink out of sight in a day.

Another trafficer in divorces has received a castigation at the hands of a Judge. A divorce suit was brought by a husband against his wife, and submitted to reference. Answers were filed in the wife's name. These answers being unsatisfactory, the referee decided in favor of the husband. But it has since been found that at the very time the wife was supposed to be filing her answers she was in a lunatic asylum on Blackwell's Island. The attorney for the wife submitted no evidence in her behalf, and consented to the decision against her with the most suspicious readiness. Mr. Justice FREEDMAN looked into the facts, and declares that "the whole conduct of the defendant's attorney, to say the very least, is an imposition upon the Court." Is the attorney in question a credit to the Bar?—and if not, will the Bar take any steps to get rid of him?

The ladies in public meeting assembled say a great many things that are open to ridicule, and also some things that are noteworthy enough. At the last Suffrage session, and also at the Parliament, Mrs. Dr. HALLOCK and Mrs. PIERCE touched a rather seasonable subject when they came to the mud in the streets. Both commented on it, asking where was the superiority of men's management in *that* state of things; and Mrs. PIERCE declared that the "cleaning up" of the streets would be far better done by the women than the men of New-York. This looks like "a palpable hit." There is a certain show of reason in it, and the argument will be a serviceable one if it can rouse up the present contractors to a little more energy in their department—if it were only to support their masculine credit against the criticism of the women.

Senator MORRILL, of Vermont, has made a long speech against the Eight-hour law system. Perhaps he is not on the popular side, but his remarks are worthy of attention all the same. The chief point upon which he insists is that workingmen will in the end be no better off for shortening the regular day by two hours, since employers will certainly continue to avoid paying them for the time so docked. He also invites mechanics and others to consider how hard professional men work. He might have added that if a man wishes to pass by all competitors in the struggle, he must in the first place work harder than any of them, and a rigid Eight-hour law would be sufficient to quell all such aspirations. It would place the idle and the industrious, the ambitious and the inert, on the same dull level, and so far prove an injury to honest labor. But such a law also has its recommendations, and these have so far chiefly engaged the attention of the workingmen.

At last! A little while ago a certain building in St. Louis fell down, and caused the death of several persons, besides injuring many others. We all know what would have happened under similar circumstances here. The Coroner would have held an inquiry, and we should have heard no more of the matter. But in St. Louis the Coroner has prepared a charge of murder in the fourth degree against the architect and superintendent of the building in question, and also against the assistant superintendent and the contractors. That Coroner deserves a statue. Let us have a few railway directors, ferry boat owners, builders and contractors punished for the deaths they occasion, and we may yet live to see some concern manifested for the public safety. At present we encourage the taking away of human life.

The literary faculty seems to last longer than almost any other special gift. It seldom wears out or becomes exhausted, by *fair* means. The other day Lord DERBY was translating HOMER at 69. Mr. GLADSTONE is continually publishing books or essays in the midst of ten thousand cares. Lord LYTTON is 64, and in ill health, but he has just translated the *Odes and Epodes* of HORACE, and we now hear that he is about to bring out a comedy in verse called "Walpole; or, Every Man Has His Price." The author of *Pelham* seems to have taken a new lease of life, and may yet produce another play as popular as the "Lady of Lyons."

Sorosis is in tribulation. There are seceders from its councils, who protest against the alleged action of its President in a matter which touched the conceit of some and roused the self respect of others. A correspondent of the Washington *News* furnishes what purports to be a peep behind the vail. It seems that the application of Mr. R. B. ROOSEVELT for admission to the fair fraternity suggested to one of our contemporaries the preparation of a cartoon, in which certain sisters of Sorosis were presented in costumes and attitudes derived from the Lydia Thompson Troupe. Their likenesses were exact—a consequence, it is charged, of the unauthorized exposure to artist's eyes of a photographic album, in which the whole sisterhood are preserved. For affording access to this treasury of beauty, the impeachment of the President was demanded; and in the midst of the excitement which followed a secession movement was inaugurated, from whose disastrous effects Sorosis now suffers. Whether the seceders propose to organize afresh under another name, the writer in the *News* sayeth not. It is enough now to know that Sorosis sorrows over the sins of the sisterhood, and finds too late that even women betray when their vanity is at stake.

The Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture shows that cotton, instead of being moribund, according to prophecy, is still "King." The crop of 1868 was larger than that of 1859, and the home manufacture of it in 1868 was 450,000,000 of pounds, against a little over 422,000,000 in 1859; while the home consumption, or manufacture, was doubled in that interval. Wool, that was to take the place of cotton, is pretty much as it was, mainly sustained by the tariff; while the wheat harvests of the West are rather too exuberant for the means of distributing them—not a bad prospect for the future—sugar shares the rise of cotton; and fruits and grapes are growing into a great interest everywhere. The drawback of all this is, in short, bad farming—a hasty, "skinning" fashion of culture too much dependent on the changes of the weather. The remedy will yet come, when agriculture shall be a steady, scientific business, as it ought to be.

A few weeks ago *Punch* had a savage sort of article on the alleged attempt of the Harvard crew to abuse all their English friends. "We had better acknowledge that Oxford was beaten, and stop all this nagging at us," said Mr. *Punch*. We hope the same writer will take notice of the fact that the Harvard crew have never said one word against their treatment in England, or insinuated aught against the Oxford men. They have just come out with another emphatic repudiation of the snappish remarks constantly made by Mr. WILLIAM BLAIKIE in reference to the race. They deny that he is in anywise entitled to exhibit himself as their mouthpiece, and repeat once more that their treatment in England was everything they could desire, and that they were fairly beaten. Well, here is Mr. BLAIKIE with another "card" vowing that he really is entitled to speak for the crew. His letters, speeches and articles have provoked the only unpleasant feeling connected with the race, and perhaps *Punch* and others will listen to the *real* crew in future rather than to the "irrepressible" Secretary.

There have been many attempts made to drive the *Illustrated London News* out of the field, but they all ended badly for the projectors. The new enterprise may perhaps succeed. The literary merits of the *Graphic*—surely an awkward title—are at present greater than the pictorial. We may state that we shall give our readers an opportunity of judging of this paper, as well as of most of the latest London journals and magazines, in our Sunday edition. The selections of "current literature" which have found such favor with the public will be unusually full, varied and interesting—gathered exclusively from the newest periodicals and books, all brought by the last mails, and compiled with the special object of affording agreeable reading for a spare hour or two. A faithful reflex of contemporary literature will be presented in these Sunday readings, and we are not without the hope that they may be found worthy of preservation by literary collectors.

The Free Trade League and Mr. Wells.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the Free Trade League denounces everything that bears the name or semblance of protection, the TIMES blames its extreme course, and counsels moderation and compromise. When the League does so far modify its views as to adopt those of Commissioner WELLS, the TIMES not only does not praise it, but actually blames Mr. WELLS in advance for being indorsed by it. Is this fair to the League or to Mr. WELLS? I think not.

CARL BENSON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1869.

[There is no evidence that the League has modified its views. A recent issue of its journal assailed the TIMES for suggesting moderation and compromise, and enforced extreme free-trade views with a bitterness not likely to produce conversion. Moreover, the *Evening Post*, in announcing the purpose of the League to reprint Mr. WELLS' report, commended it as a document which free traders might usefully circulate; thus conveying an idea of familiarity with its contents in advance of its presentation to Congress, and in a manner identifying Mr. WELLS with the Free Trade organization. We merely expressed the hope that the *Post* did injustice to that gentleman and his report; and an explanation subsequently made in his behalf showed that we were right. If Mr. WELLS has suffered annoyance, it is at the hands of free traders, who pretend to be his special friends.—TIMES.]

Cheap Labor—Meeting of Workingmen—Opposition to Chinese Immigration.

A meeting of the workingmen of the City was held last evening at the Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, for the purpose of considering the question of cheap labor. Mr. NELSON W. YOUNG presided. Resolutions were adopted strongly protesting against the importation of Chinamen into the country by the American Immigrant Society, to the injury of the working classes, and calling on Congress to take measures for its prevention.

Mr. ALEXANDER MCDONNELL, President of the Miners' Association of Great Britain, delivered an address on the condition of the Chinamen in California, and urged the necessity of immediate action in preventing their importation into the country.

The meeting immediately afterward adjourned.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Debate in the French Chambers—An Admirer of the Orleanists Called to Order—Pere Hyacinthe—Troubles in Portugal.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day Deputy ESTANCELIN expressed admiration for the Orleans Princes and regretted their continued banishment. M. FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE, Minister of the Interior, protested against these remarks. M. ESTANCELIN denounced the policy of the Government with much warmth. In the course of his speech he declared that all the Governmental candidates whose elections to the Corps were contested had better be admitted at once, as discussion was useless. The Deputy was immediately called to order. The *Figaro* of to-day says that Count DARU has had a conversation with the Emperor on the subject of his entering the Cabinet. He made a condition of receiving the appointment that the Orleans Princes should be permitted to enter France. The Emperor replied that "it was the Republic that exiled them," and concluded his remarks to the Count with the words "See me again on this interesting subject."

It is reported that the Empress has instructed her Chamberlain to meet Père HYACINTHE on his arrival at Havre, and dissuade him from attempting to preach in Paris.... At Lisbon, on the night of Dec. 10, placards were posted in the streets calling the people to arms in the name of a Republic, and making other revolutionary appeals. On the next day a number of suspected parties were arrested, among them General AZEZERE. The influence of the Duke of SALDANHA is increasing. It is expected that the Ministry will be forced to resign.

The Pope and the Council—The Spanish Crown Jewels' Larceny—University Tests in England.

ROME, Dec. 16.—No uneasiness exists in regard to the health of the Pope. The recent decree providing for the election of a successor, should the Pope die during the session of the Council, was but a formality addressed to all the members of the Council. The statements that any modifications will be made in the regulations of the Council are incorrect. It is officially settled that no discussion on this point will be permitted.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Letters from Rome report that the Pope urges the appointment of Gallician Bishops on the leading Committees. It is generally understood that the object of the recent decree of the Pope, dissolving the Council in case of his death, is to prevent the election to the Papacy of any but an Italian. The Council has as yet been unable to frame a commission to regulate the relations between Church and State and define the rights of each. Several votes had been taken, but they were indecisive.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—In the Cortes to-day a resolution to investigate the robbery of the Crown jewels was adopted by a vote of 120 to 5. Minister FIGUEROLA persists in his charges against Ex-Queens CHRISTINA and ISABELLA in connection with the abstraction of these jewels. The Duchess of GENOA has positively protested against her son's receiving the Spanish Crown.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A deputation seeking the abolition of University tests waited to-day on Mr. GLADSTONE, who gave a favorable reply to their address. According to the report of the officers of the Bank of England, made public today, the specie in vault has increased £400,000 since the last report.

CANADA.

The Caldwell Extradition Case—Silver Exportation—Parliament.

QUEBEC, Dec. 16.—The Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench have refused to hear an appeal in the Caldwell extradition case, three out of five considering that, sitting at Quebec, they have no jurisdiction in the matter, the prisoner being confined in the Montreal Jail....Mr. WEIRS' exportation of silver coin has reached $1,980,000, and it is expected by the end of next week will reach the sum of $2,000,000....The Parliament will adjourn from the 23d inst. to the 11th of January....Reports from the Chaudiere gold mines are said to be favorable.

THE WEST.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland—Meeting in Indianapolis—History of the War.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 16.—The Army of the Cumberland Society was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning, by the Chairman, General SHERIDAN. General FULLERTON, from the Committee on Finance, reported a resolution favoring an investment of the funds in Government bonds, which was adopted. Cleveland was chosen as the next place of meeting, by a large majority. Telegrams and letters were received and read from various officers. The Committee on Memorials reported the death of the following members of the Society during the past year: General KETCHUM, of Illinois; General RAYMOND, of Illinois; General WAGNER, of Indiana; and Captain HANNON, of Ohio. The Committee to nominate officers for the next year reported the following list, which was adopted:

President—General THOMAS.

Vice-Presidents—Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN, Generals ROSECRANS, SCHOFIELD, NEGLEY and twelve others from the different States represented in the Army of the Cumberland.

Recording and Corresponding Secretaries—Major WATERMAN and General FULLERTON.

The report was unanimously adopted. The Committee on Orator for the next anniversary reported in favor of Governor PALMER, of Illinois, with General GARFIELD as alternate. The report was adopted.

General WILLICH submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The present history and some of the official records of the late war contain many errors, &c.; that such history and records truthfully kept, are the best means to produce and preserve patriotism and a high sense of the nation's honor; and

Whereas, The number of those who participated in the struggle for the nation's life is daily becoming less, and their testimony will be lost; therefore

Resolved, That the members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland do petition Congress to establish a Board of Trustees of the War Record, composed of the historiographer of the country, the loyal Governors, and other leading statesmen, whose duty it shall be to examine into these records and correct all errors and contradictions, and who shall have the power to summon all necessary witnesses in order to carry out this object.

A resolution of sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists was laid on the table.

In the afternoon the annual address was delivered by General NEGLEY. After the address the Chairman read telegrams received from the President of the United States and General SHERMAN. Speeches were then made by General WILLICH, Chaplain MOODY and others, and the President announced the reunion meeting adjourned, to meet at Cleveland next September.

Bankruptcy—A Decision as to General Assignments.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 16.—In the case of SEYMOUR F. SMITH, bankrupt, Judge HALL, of the United States District Court, yesterday decided that the making of a general assignment without preferences by an insolvent debtor was an act of bankruptcy; that an express denial under oath of an intent to defeat or delay the operations of the Bankrupt act by making such assignment was of no avail, as against the conclusive legal inference of such intent arising out of the admission of the execution of such assignment. Adjudication of bankruptcy is ordered in that and similar cases upon petition and answer. Order of reference for trial of the issue attempted to be raised upon the question of such intention, is denied.

The Railroad Conference at Saratoga—Second Day.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 16.—On the assembling of the Railroad Convention this morning, Mr. AMES gave the substance of the resolution adopted at Oswego, under which this Conference is held. They were instructed to take measures for organizing a company to build a railroad east from Oswego, to ascertain the advantages of certain routes, &c. The morning was taken up mostly by speeches in reference to the advantages of the various routes presented. The Oswego Committee have been in consultation all the afternoon. It is thought they will take the preliminary steps to organize a corporation for a road from East Oswego, in this State, to strike Saratoga, or some point north of it.

THE SOUTH.

Murder in Charlottesville, Va.—An Alleged Seducer Killed by the Father of His Victim—Conviction of an Embezzler.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Dec. 16.—Dr. OLIVER, an Englishman of prominence, was shot and killed at 7 o'clock this morning by GEORGE AYERS, of Fauquier, who charged him with having seduced his daughter while visiting his house some months ago. It appears AYERS arrived in town yesterday evening, but found that OLIVER was out of town. This morning he went to OLIVER'S house and called him out of bed. OLIVER advanced to shake hands, when AYRES commenced firing, pursuing him back into his bedroom and killing him, firing three times. AYRES is a highly respectable planter of Fauquier and a prominent member of the Baptist Church. OLIVER was well known in Virginia as agent of an English immigration company. He had brought a large number of Scotch immigrants to Virginia. He delivered a public address on the subject of immigration at the late Agricultural Fair. He was last from Birmingham, England, and was about 40 years old, and of fine personal appearance.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of ANTHONY R. OLIVER, killed this morning by AYRES, rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. AYRES went to jail and gave himself up. Several prominent citizens, including two or three clergymen, have visited him since his arrest. The wife of OLIVER was present when he was shot.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 16.—In the United States District Court, yesterday, WM. B. PHILLIPS, the former Postmaster at Cambridge, Md., convicted of embezzling from the Post Office, was sentenced by Judge GILES to a fine of $3,454 78 and imprisonment for six months.

Attempted Assassination of Revenue Officers—Murder of an Ex-Rebel Soldier.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 16.—Early in the week, in Lee and Marion Counties, on the border of Tennessee, Assistant Assessor SMITH and a United States cavalryman named JOHN BOYLE were shot and badly wounded by bushwhackers, while searching for illicit whisky stills in the mountains. Supervisor PRESBERY is making efforts to induce Government to offer a reward for the arrest of the parties who attempted the assassination.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 16.—The body of JAMES GRAY, an ex-confederate soldier, was found shockingly mangled near Churkatuck, Isle of Wight County, last Saturday. Three negroes have been arrested on suspicion, and parties are out hunting for another, who is implicated. It is known that GRAY had accused the negroes of robbery the day previous to his murder, and that they had made threats against him.

COUNTY RAILWAY BONDS.

Meeting of County Delegates in Muscatine, Iowa—The Recent Decision of a United States Court Denounced.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 16.—A Railroad Bond Convention, composed of delegates from the counties of Iowa having a bonded indebtedness, assembled at Muscatine, Iowa, yesterday. Sixty or seventy delegates were present. Hon. J. B. GRINNELL presided. The Committee on Resolutions, through Governor KIRKWOOD, reported a series of resolutions, the leading features of which were as follows:

Whereas, The recent decisions of the Federal Courts involving corporation railroad bonds in the State seems to us subversive of the authority and dignity of our State Courts, and dangerous to the rights and privileges of the citizens of the State, if not positive and unwarranted encroachments upon the jurisdiction of the State Courts; therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly protest against the exercise of such authority by the Federal Courts, and pledge our sympathy and support to the State Courts in the maintenance of their rightful authority.

Resolved, That the Convention earnestly call upon the General Assembly of Iowa to take notice of the late decision of the Federal Supreme Court, and apply to Congress and to other States to protect our citizens against a similar encroachment upon their rights.

Resolved, That this Convention recommends to the citizens of the several counties and cities interested, to refuse to pay the railroad bond tax until all legal and practical remedies are exhausted.

The debate on the resolutions was long and animated. Governor KIRKWOOD insisted that the people of the State had their rights through the Legislature to enact such laws as they pleased, provided they do not trench on the Constitution of the United States, and had a right to say that their Courts should interpret the law as it read. He advised a delay in the payment of the tax.

Senator BENNETT, Mr. MCNUTT and others said the resolutions were not strong enough.

Mr. LUSK, of Lee County, said the only resort was to use force. "We must not depend on Judges, for there is not one of them on the Federal or State benches who cannot be bought. We must force our Legislature to tax all roads and give us money."

The resolutions were finally unanimously adopted.

Mr. LUSK afterward said he had spoken falsely against the Judges of the Supreme Court. He took it all back.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The total amount of bonds involved in all the counties is about $10,000,000.

POLITICAL.

The Kentucky Senatorship—Election of John W. Stevenson—The South Carolina Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 16.—The two Houses of the Legislature met at 12 o'clock to-day, in joint session. On the first ballot for United States Senator, STEVENSON received sixty-six votes; MCCREERY, fifty-nine; FINLEY, ten, and BECK, one. The joint session then adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M., to give MCCREERY'S friends time for consultation.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 16—Evening.—The following is the result of the second ballot: STEVENSON, 117; FINLEY, 10; J. C. SPAULDING, 5; J. C. BRECKENRIDGE, 1. Necessary to a choice, 67. JOHN W. STEVENSON was then declared Senator elect.

Hon. T.C. MCCREERY withdrew from the Senatorial contest on the ground that he desired harmony in the Democratic Party, and looked upon the vote on the first ballot to-day as pointing to Governor STEVENSON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 16.—A bill to pay in coin the interest on the State debt of $6,183,349 passed the Legislature to-day. Another bill was passed requiring each insurance company doing business in the State to deposit with the State Treasurer $50,000 of its bonds.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 16.—A tremendous shock was caused by an explosion of the glycerine magazine of the Roberts Torpedo Company, containing half a ton of glycerine. The cause of the explosion is unknown. P. H. BROPHY, the agent, and another man, who was near the magazine at the time of the explosion, were instantly killed. Considerable damage was done to the buildings throughout the city. The magazine was situated a mile from the city.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—In the case of the steamer *Triumph*, formerly the rebel ram *Atlanta*, the Court this morning decided that it had no jurisdiction in the case, and the ship was accordingly discharged; that no vessel of war can be held for a debt of wages due to a sailor.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 16.—The German physicians, pursuant to a resolution of a meeting held last night, have sent a telegram to Governor GEARY requesting him to suspend the sentence of death in the case of Dr. PAUL SCHOEPPE, and to grant him a new trial, in the belief that he was convicted of murder upon insufficient evidence.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 16—EDWIN BRYANT jumped from a third story window of Willard's Hotel this morning, and was crushed to death. Mr. BRYANT visited California in 1848 and 1859, and wrote a book.

DETROIT, Dec. 16.—The free traders of this city to-day held a meeting and perfected the organization of a league.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 16.—A. B. KNIGHT, the Postmaster of Edgerton, Ohio, and W. F. ROOP, one of his sureties, were brought here to-day, charged with embezzling the money order funds. A deficiency of $500 or $600 was discovered.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—This afternoon the engine of a freight train going north on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, ran off the track on Bush River Bridge.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 16.—A fire, this morning, destroyed the hat factory of C. W. CROWELL & Co.; also the dwelling and barn of PHINEAS AYER, of this place. Loss, $45,000; insurance, $18,000.

LOWVILLE, N.Y., Dec. 16.—The trial of HIRAM C. POWERS, for the murder of RICHARD SHAW, of the town of Watson, in this county, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at this place, was completed to-day, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was sentenced by Judge MULLIN to be hanged on the 4th of February next.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP SIBERIA.

The Cunard steamship *Siberia*, which left Liverpool Dec. 4 and Queenstown Dec. 5, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are later by one day than those at hand by the *Ville de Paris* on Tuesday.

A Paris dispatch announces that M. BERTHEMY is about to return to his post as Minister Plenipotentiary of France to Washington.

Prince ITURBIDE, who considers himself the heir to the Mexican throne, is about to marry a rich heiress of Stutgard, Mdlle. DE KAUFMANN, who before the nuptial ceremony will embrace the Catholic religion. The lady is the niece of the Councilor of State, DE NEURATH, who, although a Protestant, is regarded as a devoted champion of the Ultramontanes in Wurtemberg. The Prince proposes returning after his marriage to Mexico, in company with Father FISCHER, who administered the last religious consolations to the unfortunate Emperor MAXIMILIAN.

Referring to that passage in the Emperor NAPOLEON'S speech in which it was stated that the indirect taxes had yielded thirty millions more than during the previous year, the *Siècle* says that the announcement surprised the public, and with good reason. "If we are well informed," it adds, "M. MAGNE is sadly troubled to justify the figures adduced by the Head of the State, and has given up the publication of the report he had prepared with that object. The early months of the year, we are told, really showed some improvement upon the corresponding period, but the progress rapidly declined."

Dec. 2 was the anniversary of the *coup d'état*, but no demonstrations appear to have taken place in Paris. The Chamber, however, did not meet, its object for keeping closed being, it is supposed, to deprive the irreconcilable members of the opportunity of turning the day to account in their own manner. In the *Rappel*, VICTOR HUGO publishes an article and a poem appropriate to the occasion. He once again tells the story of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S oath of fidelity to the Republic in 1848, and of the manner in which it was violated on Dec. 2, 1851, when the *coup d'état* was accomplished. In conclusion, he compares the Empire to the Neva during Winter. Frozen hard, it appears firmer and more solid than the earth itself; but the sun comes, and then the ice gives way and the river flows on its course again. M. HUGO'S poem, entitled *Cette Nuit-la*, also deals with the *coup d'état* and its consequences.

From a letter in the *Roma* it appears that popular demonstrations against the Ecumenical Council were to take place throughout Italy on the day the Council meets, viz., Dec. 8. Public meetings on a large scale were to be held in Palermo, Catania, Salerno, Aquila, Foggia, Ancona, Parma, Venice, Verona, Brescia and Treviso. At these meetings resolutions were to be brought forward declaring implacable hostility to the Pope, protesting against the oppression of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and affirming the principle of the liberty of conscience and the consequent necessity of abrogating the first article of the Italian Constitution. The letter is signed by Signor RICCIARDI, one of the leaders of the movement, and he says that GARIBALDI completely shares his views as to the desirability and opportuneness of the demonstrations proposed.

The death of Mme. GRISI took place at Berlin while the renowned *cantatrice* was on her way from Florence to St. Petersburg, to join Signor MARIO, who was fulfilling an engagement in that city. When, about five weeks since, Mme. GRISI left the Villa Saliviata, her residence in Florence, she had a small carbuncle on her face. During the journey it rapidly developed, producing considerable enlargement of the glands of the throat, and she was obliged to remain at Berlin. The tumor being freely opened, Mme. GRISI became better and sat up. A few days before her death she was seized with symptoms of apoplexy, and Dr. WARREN ISBELL, of Plymouth, in whom for many years Mme. GRISI had placed great confidence as a medical man, was telegraphed for, but she died on the Thursday before that gentleman's arrival. Mme. GRISI'S daughters were with her at the time of her death. Signor MARIO arrived at Berlin afterward.

The Prince of MONTENEGRO has addressed a declaration of neutrality to the great Powers. He carefully recounts all the measures which he has taken to avoid all reproach of conniving at or sympathizing with the Dalmatian insurgents. The principal regulations laid down by him in concert with his advisers are these: "First, every Montenegrin is forbidden to take any part, direct or indirect, in the insurrection; secondly, in order to fully maintain the observation of the law of nations a guard of the frontier is established to prevent insurrectionary bands from entering; and thirdly, all insurgents presenting themselves will be disarmed and sent into the interior of the country."

THE SUGAR FRAUDS.

How They were Perpetrated and How They were Discovered—Dishonest Importers and Scheming Samplers—Large Sums Lost to the Treasury.

The attention of Colonel FRANK E. HOWE, special agent of the Treasury Department, was first directed to the frauds practiced at the Appraiser's Department in this City in the undervaluation and underweighing of imported sugars by receiving a personal letter from Secretary BOUTWELL, dated on the 20th of July last, in which mention was made of certain complaints made by several Philadelphia and Boston sugar merchants. The substance of these complaints was that the trade in the importation of sugar was rapidly leaving their respective cities, and that New-York was attaining an disproportionate monopoly of the business, compelling them to make their purchases through houses in this City, instead of receiving cargoes at their own ports. They attributed the fact to a more favorable standard for weighing and sampling on the part of New-York than was possessed by the two first-named places. On first undertaking to ascertain the cause of this monopoly, Colonel HOWE had little suspicion that dishonesty had been used; but by maintaining caution and silence during his investigation, he ultimately discovered that a system of gigantic frauds had been perpetrated in the Appraiser's Department, the responsibility for which belonged to the former Administration, in whose time it was carried on. He was aided in his official undertaking by Collector GRINNELL and Appraiser PALMER, who acted conjointly with him in the matter. An earnest and prominent part was also taken in the secret investigation by Colonel HOWE'S assistants, Messrs. BRUSH, BLUNT, TOOLE and SHAFER. It was found that frauds had been committed both in the weighing and sampling of sugars, thus enabling merchants to improperly save large sums of money in the shape of tax which was rightfully due the National Government. In one instance Deputy Special Agent BRUSH discovered that one cargo of sugar alone, brought here by the steamer *Evening Star*, for Havana, was underweighed to such an extent as to put $2,800 in the pockets of the consignees instead of the Treasury, where it legitimately belonged. There is good reason for supposing that several hundred thousand dollars have been lost to the Government in the manner mentioned, of which there is no hope of recovery. Probably another $100,000, which might have been lost, will be saved to the Government by the present energetic course of Colonel HOWE. In order to better comprehend the system of false sampling it may be necessary to give the tax on the various grades of sugar, as regulated by Dutch standard, which is as follows: Under No. 12, three cents per pound duty; above No. 12 and under No. 15, three and one half cents; over No. 15 and under No. 20, four cents; refined, granulated sugars, &c., five cents per pound. It will be seen by this that a sampler sampling sugar in an inferior grade would save from one-half to one cent on every pound for the importer. At present there are about 100,000 hogsheads of sugars in the several bonded warehouses in this City, all of which will be resampled and revalued. This will be conducted in such a manner as to inconvenience importers as little as possible.

OBITUARY.

The Late Hon. Nathaniel G. Upham.

Hon. NATHANIEL G. UPHAM, who died on the 11th inst., at his residence for many years, in Concord, N. H., was born in 1801, and graduated in 1820 at Dartmouth College, from which he received the degree of LL.D. At the age of 27 he was named one of the Judges of the Superior Court of his native State. He held the office twelve years. In 1836 he was appointed by Governor WILLIAM BADGER to deliver a eulogy on LAFAYETTE before the two Houses of the Legislature. After he resigned his Judgeship, he was for several years President of the Concord Railroad. In 1853—Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY then being Secretary of State—he was appointed Commissioner to England. The convention under which the Commission derived its authority was entered into between the United States and Great Britain, on the 8th day of February, 1853. The jurisdiction of the Commissioners extended to all cases remaining unsettled, which had been presented to either Government for its interposition with the other, since the signature of the treaty of peace at Ghent, on the 24th day of December, 1814, and their decision was to be "a full, final and perfect settlement of every claim arising out of any transaction of a date prior to the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention." One Commissioner was to be appointed by each Government, and the two were to name some third person to act as arbitrator in cases in which they might differ, and if they could not agree on such person, each was to name an umpire, and the umpire was to be selected by lot to act in such cases. The responsibility of selecting an umpire for the two Governments was thus devolved on the Commission, as well as the final settlement of all claims between the countries for a period of nearly forty years. The Commission consisted of Judge UPHAM, on the part of the United States, and EDWARD HORNBY on the part of Great Britain. They met at London on the 15th of September, 1853, and after the position had been tendered to Ex-President VAN BUREN, who was then at Florence, and declined by him on the ground of his advanced age, they agreed on JOSHUA BATES, of London, as arbitrator in cases in which they might disagree. Many of the claims were readily disposed of. Others of a private character were strenuously contested. There was another class of cases where the Governments were directly at issue on grave questions of international law, that had caused much irritation between the two countries. These cases had been the subject of frequent discussion in Congress, and had been argued by Messrs. EVERETT, STEPHENSON, BANCROFT and other American Ministers to Great Britain, and by various members of the British Ministry, until all hope of a settlement of them in the ordinary mode had been abandoned. This convention was then entered into for the adjustment of these claims by a court of final jurisdiction, "with the belief that their settlement would contribute much to the maintenance of friendly feeling between the two countries." The commission was a complete success. A full report of its decisions was published by Congress, forming a large volume, in which many important principles of international law are discussed with ability, and from which we have taken some of the preceding statements.

Judge UPHAM was an active member of the Democratic Party from his youth until the breaking out of the civil war, when by addresses, letters, and personal influence he did all he could to uphold the national cause. In this he followed the traditions of his family, which was distinguished in the war of the Revolution, and in the war of 1812. He was the second son of Hon. NATHANIEL UPHAM, member of Congress from New-Hampshire, 1817-23, his older brother, THOS. C. UPHAM, LL.D., being the distinguished metaphysician of Bowdoin College, Maine. FRANCIS W. UPHAM, LL.D., formerly the law partner of ROBERT RANTOUL, of Boston, and now Professor of Mental Philosophy in Rutgers' College in this City, is also a brother.

Judge UPHAM was a man well known, and of large influence in New-England for many years. He was a Christian, a scholar, a statesman, a man without reproach.

Brentano's.

Mr. BRENTANO, with his usual enterprise, has imported the first number of the new illustrated paper, *The Graphic*, and this, together with *The Period*, *Nature*, (No. 5,) the *Illustrated News*, *Punch*, and all the latest and newest publications, will be found on BRENTANO'S counters. A better news store there is not in any part of the country, and the enterprise of the owner amply keeps pace with the requirements of an exacting age. The supplies of good reading brought by the mail yesterday is unusually rich, and we need only repeat that Mr. BRENTANO has it all.

Bribery of a United States Detective—Arrest of a New-York Lawyer.

On the 7th of December last, Messrs. HENRY WILSON and CHARLES PHILLIPS were arrested by United States Detective NETTLESHIP, of Newark, charged with selling liquor, at No. 20 Bank-street, Newark, without license. They were held to bail in $1,000 each for trial. A few days ago their counsel, HARRIS LOWENBURG, of New-York, who was a candidate for Civil Justice in the Seventh Judicial District, on the German Democratic ticket, at the last Charter election, attempted, it is alleged, to bribe Detective NETTLESHIP, by an offer of $200, to be paid him if he would procure the release of his clients. Mr. LOWENBURG was arrested in Newark, and was yesterday afternoon held to bail in $5,000 to answer. NEWTON PHILLIPS, who gave bail for WILSON and PHILLIPS when they were arrested, was also taken into custody on a charge of conspiracy, and was held in $5,000 bail.

Keep the Circulation Active.

A free and regular circulation of the blood is essential to health. It places the whole system in a state of active defence against all unwholesome influences, and is an especial safeguard against the inimical effect of sudden changes of temperature, and of damp and cold.

If proper attention were paid to this important fact, there would not only be a great decrease in the number of cases of stomach, bowel and renal complaints, but also in the number of deaths by consumption and other pulmonary diseases.

At this period of the year, when the dividing line which separates a genial from an inclement season has just been passed, a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will be found of invaluable service in improving the condition of the vital fluid and gently stimulating its flow. Violent coughs and colds, like intermittent fever, are the frequent effects of a chilly atmosphere upon a debilitated organization. Diseases of the kidneys often proceed from the same source. How essential it is, therefore, for persons of feeble constitution to invigorate the vital organization at the commencement of Winter. Fortified by warm clothing without, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS within, the frail and delicate may brave with impunity an amount of exposure and hardship which, under other circumstances, would prostrate them on a bed of sickness. Let them consider this and be wise in time.—*Advertisement*.

A Good Light is a Blessing.

The light afforded by PRATT'S "Astral" Oil is superior to that of any other oil, or even gas. It will not explode, and its good qualities are attested by thousands in the City and country who are now burning it.—*Advertisement*.

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'S, No. 29 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

The Ecumenical Council; The London *Times* on the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty; Reception of General Grant's Message in Havana; War News from the Interior of the Island; The War in South America; An Insurrection in Russia Feared; The Red River Troubles.

Political.

Proceedings of Congress; Meetings at the Women's Suffrage Association; The Governing of Kings County; The Kentucky Senatorship; The Alabama Senatorship; A letter from General Butler on Universal Amnesty.

General Topics.

Internal Revenue Penalties; Disputes of the Staff and the Line; The Proposed New Four Per Cent. Loan; Black Marks on the Page of American Credit; Refusal of the Secretary of the Treasury to Sell Gold; A State Senator's Operations in Erie Stock.

Local News.

Important meeting of the Petroleum Trade; Injunction in the Case of the Gold Litigations; Sentence of the Murder Real Affirmed; The Spanish Gunboats; Failures of Business Firms; Litigation Among Lawyers; Lotteries in Court; Policemen Turned Thieves; How to Manage an Estate; The Hackensack Murder; Another Wall-street Swindle; Hell Gate; The Fenians; Meeting of the New-England Society.

Agricultural.

Cow Houses for a Model Farm; English Farm Houses; Southdown Sheep; What can be done in South Carolina; Liquid Manure; Fruit Trees for Shade; Economy of Water; Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

Editorial Comments.

A Practical View of the Income Tax; The Congressional Pastime of Mocking the Dead; The Orange and the Green; The Danger that Threatens our Common Schools; The Progress of Austria.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $25.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Holiday Presents.

Gold spectacles and eye glasses, opera glasses, microscopes, magic lanterns, &c., &c., at the lowest prices. JAS. PRENTICE, No. 164 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Pure Spices for the Holidays, Prepared by CRAMPTON BROTHERS. Mills, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Rutgers-place, and Nos. 33 and 35 Jefferson-st. Office, No. 84 Front-st., New-York.

Waltham Watches for Holiday Presents.—We have the largest assortment in the country, and our prices are the lowest. HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silversmiths, No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

Christmas is Coming, Ladies, and if You wish beautiful boots and shoes, gent's toilet slippers, India rubbers, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Prepare for Winter.—PATENT WEATHER STRIPS. ROEBUCK BROS., No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York.

Holiday Presents.

SAVE MONEY in buying Chromos by going up stairs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. STEREOSCOPES, VIEWS, ALBUMS, FRAMES.

National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America. Capital $1,000,000, paid in full. Chartered by act of Congress. Computes its tables of rates for life insurance on the American Table of Mortality, at SIX PER CENT. compound interest, while its Reserve Fund is computed, according to the Massachusetts standard, at FOUR PER CENT. per annum, thus making the cheapest rates and the best security of any Life Insurance Company in the world.

Hon. John E. Sanford, the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner, says:

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BALDWIN—DANA.—On Wednesday, Dec. 1, in Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Duryee, JOHN M. BALDWIN, of East Orange, N. J., to CLARRA N., youngest daughter of Wm. P. Dana, Esq.

BURNISTON—HALL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Bergen City, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1869, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, A. S. BURNISTON to EMMA, eldest daughter of A. B. Hall.

BUCKINGHAM—McLEAN.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, Dec. 16, by Rev. Jared B. Flagg, D. D., assisted by Rev. Benj. H. Paddock, D. D., Mr. JOHN A. BUCKINGHAM to Miss ANNIE MCLEAN, daughter of Mr. Saml. McLean.

CROPSEY—CHURCH.—At Fort Hamilton, on Thursday, Dec 16, by Rev. D. S. Sutphen, Colonel WILLIAM J. CROPSEY, of Fort Hamilton, to MARY V., daughter of the late Colonel James C. Church, of the same place.

GARDNER—LATIMER.—On Thursday, Dec. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Jacob Gardner, of Cambridge, ELI GARDNER, of Watertown, to LEORA L., eldest daughter of Wm. T. Latimer, of Bergen, N. J.

GOULD—WESTBROOK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. F. G. Lawrence, CHARLES JUDSON GOULD to ANNIE L., daughter of Frederick E. Westbrook, all of this City.

LIGHT—UNDERHILL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. M. Pullman, DEWITT C. LIGHT, of Westfield, Mass., to EMILY, youngest daughter of William Underhill, of this City.

WILSON—CRICHTON.—On Monday, Dec. 13, at Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. H. A. Spafard, DAVID WILSON to FRANCES HOARD, eldest daughter of the late Thomas A. Crichton, Esq, of Fort William, Scotland.

DIED.

BENT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, Mrs. JANE BENT, relict of the late Richard Bent, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Richard M. Bent, Robert Rae, (deceased,) her son-in-law, Dr. S. H. Brown and family, and Mrs. J. Reid, (only,) are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. Reid, No. 57 East 9th-st., this Friday, 17th inst., at 1 P. M.

☞ Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

CORNING.—At the residence of her brother-in-law, W. F. Van Wagenen, Roseville, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 15, 1869, JANE B. CORNING, widow of Leonard Corning, and daughter of the late Garrat N. Bleecker, of this City.

The funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, in Roseville, on Saturday, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock. A special car for the accommodation of relatives and friends will be attached to the Bloomfield train leaving foot of Barclay-st. at 11 A. M., and returning from Roseville at 2 P. M.

CARPENTER.—On Monday, Dec. 13, 1869, in the City of Camden, N. J., ANNA S., daughter of Thomas P. and Rebecca Carpenter, aged 26 years.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, in that city, on Friday next, at 1½ P. M. The friends are invited without further notice.

COLLIER.—At Aiken, S. C., on Sunday, Dec. 5, Rev. EZRA W. COLLIER, aged 43 years.

Relatives and friends, the clergy, and the members of his former charges, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, C. F. Hunter, No. 348 West 14th-st., on Friday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

HOWARD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, HELLEN AUGUSTA, daughter of J. K. Howard, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her uncle, J. S. Johnston, Leonard-st., near Van Cott-av., Greenpoint, on Friday morning, at 12 o'clock.

MUNSTER.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 16, at his residence, Dr. LEOPOLD MUNSTER, aged 41 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from No. 505 6th-av., on Friday, the 17th inst., at 9½ A. M.

NOTICE.—The members of Adelphi Lodge No. 23, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our deceased Brother, LEOPOLD MUNSTER, on Friday morning, the 17th, at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 505 6th-av. By order of the Master.

M. J. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEWTON.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on Thursday morning, Dec. 16, JAMES BLISS, infant son of John C. and the late Martha T. Newton, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 12 M., from the residence of his father. The boat leaves the foot of Spring-st. at 10½ A. M.

PERRY.—At Southport, Conn., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 15, GURDON PERRY, aged 62 years.

Funeral on Saturday, 18th inst., at his late residence, at 2 P. M.

STRONG.—On Thursday, Dec. 16, AMELIA M. STRONG, daughter of the late Thomas S. Strong.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral on Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock, at the residence of her brother, Judge Strong, at St. George's Manor, and at 10½ o'clock at the Setauket Presbyterian Church, without further notice.

SOPER.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 16, GEO. A. SOPER.

Funeral services will be held at his father's residence, No. 34 8th-av., at 8 o'clock on Friday evening. Relatives and friends are cordially invited to attend. His remains will be interred at Hempstead, L. I., on Saturday noon.

☞ Washington and New-Orleans papers please copy.

SOUTHACK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 14, Dr. J. W. SOUTHACK, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives, friends, and members of the medical profession are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 236 5th-av. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

☞ At a meeting of the Class of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Mr. O. P. Barker being Chairman, Mr. Z. Thornton Daniel, Secretary, it was resolved, on motion of Mr. S. M. Tucker, that a committee be designated to prepare a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Dr. JOHN W. SOUTHACK, Jr., assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of Bellevue Hospital.

Whereas, It has been the will of Providence to remove from us our friend and teacher, the late Dr. J. W. SOUTHACK, Jr., in the strength and pride of his manhood, in the full promise of exceeding future usefulness, and in the ardent prosecution of the labors of the science he loved so well, and to which were devoted his life, his energies, his talents, and to which he fell a martyr; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. SOUTHACK, the profession has lost one of its most gifted and valuable members, and the College and Hospital one of their most earnest and esteemed laborers in that department of medicine to which his abilities were consecrated.

Resolved, That we offer our heartfelt sympathy and sincere condolence to the bereaved family in their deep affliction; and also be it

Resolved, That as a class, we attend the funeral of the deceased, and wear the usual badge of mourning, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, and be furnished to the medical journals and to the morning papers for publication.

(Signed,) S. M. TUCKER,
T. HERRING BURCHARD,
E. F. CLAPP,
T. J. O. EARLE.
O. P. BARKER, Chairman.

Z. THORNTON DANIEL, Secretary.

STAFFORD.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Friday, Dec. 10, THOMAS J. STAFFORD, aged 67 years.

TROWBRIDGE.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 14, JOSEPH A. TROWBRIDGE, in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Friday, 17th inst., at 1½ P. M. Train from Pavonia Ferry at 12 M.

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1 lot n. s. 78th-st., 173 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102 .. $2,125
1 house and lot, s. s. 106th-st., 79.8 ft. e. of Boulevard, 25x100.11; house two-story frame, 20x32. 7,150

BROOKLYN.

By Mallory & Blackwell.

5 lots on 11th-av., from 18th-st. toward 19th-st., each 100x20, each $330
5 lots on 11th-av., 19th-st., toward 18th-st, each 100x20, each 276
10 lots on 18th-st., near 11th-av., each 20x100.2, each 345
6 lots on 19th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., each 20x100.2, each 265
20 lots on 19th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., each 20x100 2, each 240
5 lots on Bushwick Boulevard, corner William-st., each 20x100, each 440
10 lots on Lesley-st., 200 ft. from Prospect Park, 5 front, each 20x100, 5 rear, each 20x110, each .. 400

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Cedar-st., s. s., between William and Pearl, No. 28, 25.10x42.8 .... $10,000
Houston-st., s. s., 108 ft. e. of Chrystie-st., 25.9x74.3 31,500
Rivington-st., No. 271, 18.1x58.11 5,000
29th-st., s. e. s., lot No. 400, Ray's estate, 25x98.9. 2,200
70th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.5 13,000
70th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5 .... }
70th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5 .... }
70th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100.5 .... } 46,550
9th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. of 71st-st., 50x100 .... }
124th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.5 .... nom.
130th-st., n. s., 435 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11 30,000
126th-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x99.11 14,000
Avenue A, e. s., 76.7 ft. n. of 75th-st., 25.6x98 3,200
Livingston-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 61st-st., 20x65 .. 25,000
2d-av., w. s., 42.2 ft. n. of 81st-st., 20x60 14,000
10th-av., lot No. 299, no dimensions 11,300
12th-av. and 88th-st., s. e. corner, 100x100.5 10,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. n. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 100.3x21.5x138.4x37x125 .... $5,375
Bergen-st., s. w. s., 375 ft. n. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 76.2x33.7x100.3x25 1,250
Cumberland-st., e. s., 348.4 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 20x100 8,850
Debevoise-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Livingston-st., 133.9x25.3x27.6x25 14,500
Douglass-st. and 3d-av., northerly corner, 100x110 2,400
Ellery-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x100 .. 550
Front-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100 ... 1,075
Grand-st., n. s., 75 w. of 9th-st., 24x100 3,000
Hampden-st., w. s., 122.1 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 164.8x99.9x102.7x56.3 5,450
Lott-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Vernon-av., 50x130 640
McDonough-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x100 7,500
Monroe-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Reid-av., 50x100 1,300
Prospect-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Union-st., 33x16 .. 175
Thames-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Bogart-st., 50x100 .. 575
Thames-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Bogart-st., 25x100 .. 275
Van Buren-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 25x100 5,500
Warren-st., s. s., 118.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100 5,500
Warren-st., s. s., 158.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100 6,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 283 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 13.6x13x— 250
8th-st., n. s., 237.7 ft. e. of 5th-av., 19.6x100 5,000
South 8th-st., s. s., 93 ft. w. of 4th-st., 29.11x120 .. 1,000
North 12th-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. n. w. of 2d-st., 100x100 5,700
Fulton-av., s. e. s., 92.9 ft. from St. Felix-st., 19.1x62x16.10x10.2x63, bad error in deed 15,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 451 ft. w. of Hampden-st., 80x80. 15,000
Nichols-av., e. s., 268 ft. s. of Brooklyn and Jamaica Pike, 200x160, deed 1840 200
Union-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Box-st., 25x100 2,000
Vernon-av., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Lott-st., 150x50 750
Vernon-av., s. s., 400 ft. w. of Lott-st., 150x100 1,600
Vernon-av., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Flatbush road, 150x100 1,500
Vernon-av. and Lott-st., s. w. corner, 150x100 1,640

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Main-st., s. s., adjoining Jno. J. Leonard's, 79x50x47 .... $2,000
Odell's store to Requas Landing road, L. M. Clark's, ½ acre 2,500

Mount Pleasant.

Requa-st., s. s., lot No. 12, map Archville, 25x95. $250
Unionville to Tarrytown road, s. s., adjoining E. Jones' 500

East Chester.

10th-av., n. s., lot No. 697, Wakefield's, 100x14 .... $600

Yonkers.

Engine-place, s. s., 233 ft. e. of James-st., 25x80 .. $2,800
Riverdale-place, n. s., 148 ft. e. of Riverdale-av., 48x165 850

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Brunswick-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of South 1st-st., 15.5x50 .... $2,500

Bergen.

Lots Nos. 1 and 2, map heirs of A. Vreeland, 2 512-1000 acres $500
Lots Nos. 51, 52, 53, block No. 3, Clark, Fulder & Co 2,000

Hoboken.

Garden-st., w. s., 206 ft. n. of 5th-st., 22x95 .... $8,000

Hudson City.

Northern Railroad, 50 ft. from s. e. corner John Cook's, 50x218 .... $400

Newark.

Clinton-av., s. s., cor. New-Brunswick-st., 32.7x245 $5,500
East Mechanic and New-Jersey Railroad-av., 50x129.6x77.9x107 18,700
Camp-st., n. s., 320 ft. from McWhorden's, 25x100 .. 500
Summer-av., e. s., 250 ft. from 4th-av., 50x150 7,000
Fairmount-av., e. s., 125 ft. from 15th-st., 50x31 425
Christopher-st., w. s., 203 ft. from old road, 70.5x50 1,200
Washington-st., w. s., 128 ft. from William-st., 26x130 10,500
Washington-st., w. s., A. Nichols' property, 27.11x115.3 2,000

Caldwell.

M. Ettenborough's property, 3 90-100 acres $3,500

East Orange.

Kearney-st., e. s., Haulenbeck's property, 50x117. $500
Kearney-st., e. s., Fr. Keys' property, 75.11x127 .. 360

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years—The valuable northwest corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., now occupied by the Messrs. Delmonico; size 50.11x93 feet; possession May 1, 1870. For price, terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV. LOTS FOR SALE.—The eight lots, entire front, on Madison-av., from 72d to 73d-st., desirably located for building purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALuable down-town store property, very low for cash, or exchange for other property; title perfect. Address C. A. WOOD, M. D., No. 25 Waverley-place.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED house on 42d-st., or would lease for a term of years. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR TO let.—The granite stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE GREAT

Lorillard Estate.

BOULEVARD LOTS, VILLA PLOTS, AND VILLAGE LOTS,

ON THIS SPLENDID PROPERTY,

FOR SALE BY

FRANCIS TOMES, or S. HASTINGS GRANT,

No. 194 Broadway, opposite Dey-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house No. 108 East 14th-st., desirable as a residence or for business. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECond floor of a dwelling near Morton-st.; 4 rooms; gas and water; possession 15th inst. Apply to GEO. R. MOORE, No. 449 Hudson-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

FOR LEASE—TWO VALUABLE CORNER properties on 5th-av., below 23d-st., for a term of years on a ground rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A STORE AND DWELLING TO LET, No. 492 4th-av., near 29th-st. Apply on the premises ... from 11 to 12 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.
TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1869.
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Will be sold under the direction of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., referee:

58TH-ST.—Four valuable lots of land south side of 58th-st., distant west of 3d-av. 295 feet, with the improvement, brewery and machinery; also, two valuable lots of land on the north side of 58th-st., distant 95 feet east of Lexington-av., with a brown-stone front dwelling house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements.

Maps and particulars at the office.

FINANCIAL.

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a railroad nearly one-half completed, traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by First Mortgage on **140** miles of this first-class road, its outfit and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—SEVEN PER CENT. gold for forty years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,246 per mile, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose bonds have ranked very high.

They are sold only on the completed portion of the road, at the rate of $18,000 per mile. These facts, added to the safeguards thrown around the Bonds, (having the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, as their Official Register and Transfer Agent,) combine to render these UNEQUALED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

The value of the additional One per Cent. for thirty years, at compound interest, would be $951 28, and in forty years $2,003 43 more than that of Government Sixes running the same length of time.

Price at present, 95 and accrued interest from Oct. 1.

Pamphlets, with maps and details, and the Bonds, may be had directly of us, or of our Agents.

Having personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, we offer these Bonds with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	115	116	5-20 Coupon, '67	115⅛	115⅜
Coupon, 1881	118⅞	119⅛	5-20 Coupon, '68	115⅛	115⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862	112	112⅜	10-40 Regis.	109⅛	109¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	113¾	114	10-40 Coupon	109⅜	109⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	112⅛	112½	Gold	121⅛	121¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	112⅜	112⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	108⅞	109
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	115	115⅛			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE,

TEN PER CENT.

CITY AND TOWN BONDS

IN STATE OF ILLINOIS,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE

AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuations of property $9,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns, only 203,000

Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express, free of charge.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.

ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low prices. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

ROME.

DITTA, FREEBORN & CO.,

English and American Banking House, established in 1824, have lately joined in partnership with ARTHUR J. DANYELL, Esq., late Captain H. M. Thirty-first Regiment, and have removed their office from via Condotti to the next crossing street, Bocca di Leone, No. 79 Palazzo Torlonia, opposite the Hotel d'Angleterre. Travelers will find ample accommodation, with American and English newspapers.

Letters and parcels received and forwarded at the most moderate terms in all transactions.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

INTEREST IN GOLD,

PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER IN NEW-YORK AND LONDON, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

First Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund Bonds at 95,

Issued by the

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Yielding About Ten Per Cent. Currency; principal fifty years to run, payable in gold. Secured by the railroad, branches, depot grounds, rolling stock, equipment, and franchises of the Company.

These bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Two and a half millions of dollars have been expended on this road. Eighty-three miles are nearly completed and equipped, and already show large earnings, and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing in construction.

This loan has been selected by our firm after a thorough and careful investigation, consequently we have no hesitation in recommending it to our friends as a perfectly safe, profitable, and first-class security. Our opinion is fully confirmed by the following strong letter from the experienced and eminently successful managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 1869.

Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No 32 Wall-st.:

Gentlemen: In answer to your request of the 17th ult. for our opinion as to the condition and prospects of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway, the character of the country through which it passes, and the probable success of the enterprise, we would state that, before accepting the trust imposed upon us by the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company we had fully satisfied ourselves as to the practicability of the enterprise.

The Road starts at one of the most flourishing cities on the Northern Mississippi River and runs in a northwesterly direction up the great rich Cedar Valley, connecting at prominent points along the line with six different railroads, now in active operation, nearly all of which must be, more or less, tributary or feeders to this Road.

This enterprise is destined to become, in connection with others now in operation or being constructed, one of the great trunk lines from Lake Superior via St. Paul, Cedar Rapids and Burlington to St. Louis and to the East, over Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw and the Pennsylvania Railroads, which we represent.

But aside from this, the populous condition of the country along the line of this Road, its great productiveness and wealth, give sufficient guarantee of a good local business, which, for any road, is the best reliance for success.

A good index of the prosperity and wealth of the country through which this road passes may be found in the fact that the Company reports over a million and a quarter dollars subscribed and expended by individuals residing along the line in pushing on one hundred and sixty miles of the work, and it is also a strong proof of the local popularity and necessity for the road. Yours, respectfully,

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
CHARLES L. FROST, Pres't Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw R. R. Co.
} Trustees.

As an evidence of the resources and immense traffic of the section of country through which this road runs, we present the following OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SHIPPED FROM THE STATE OF IOWA by the different railroads therein, during the year ending April 30, 1869, just issued by the Secretary of State:

Number of horses	1,623
Number of cattle	80,287
Number of hogs	512,357
Number of sheep	52,733
Dressed hogs, lbs	13,418,776
Lard and pork, lbs	7,582,579
Wool, lbs	2,866,196
Wheat, bushels	9,196,643
Corn, bushels	2,210,603
Other grains, lbs	35,476,854
Other grains, bushels	1,808,047
Other agricultural products, lbs	27,608,707
Flour and other agricultural products, lbs	324,753
Animal products not otherwise specified, lbs	10,983,101

The preceding official statement is made up almost exclusively of the shipments eastward, and does not include the amount of produce shipped eastward from Dubuque or McGregor, which would swell the totals materially. If the shipments westward by the railroads were given, they would swell immensely this surprising exhibit of surplus products.

THIS ROAD ALSO RUNS THROUGH THE RICH AND GROWING STATE OF MINNESOTA. Reference to the map of the United States will show that IT PASSES THROUGH THE MOST ENTERPRISING AND GROWING PORTION OF THE WEST, AND FORMS ONE OF THE GREAT TRUNK LINES IN DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH NEW-YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS, being to the latter city 90 miles nearer from Northern Iowa and all portions of the State of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

This road is required by the wants of that section, where a large and increasing traffic is waiting for it, and needs railroad communication. THE BUYER OF THESE BONDS IS THEREFORE GUARANTEED, BY A GREAT BUSINESS ALREADY IN EXISTENCE, AND HAS NOT TO RUN ANY OF THE CONTINGENCIES WHICH ALWAYS ATTEND UPON THE OPENING OF ROADS INTO NEW AND UNSETTLED COUNTRY.

We offer these bonds for the present at 95 and accrued interest. WE RECOMMEND THEM TO INVESTORS AND OFFICERS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, WHO DESIRE TO CHANGE THEIR HIGH-PRICED INVESTMENTS FOR A SECURITY WHICH PRESENTS EVERY ELEMENT OF SAFETY, AND AT THE SAME TIME YIELDS A MUCH HIGHER RATE OF INTEREST. Pamphlets and full particulars furnished by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st.,

Financial Agents for the Company.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

ST. JOSEPH (MISSOURI) CITY

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

DUE 1889.

INTEREST AUGUST AND FEBRUARY, PAYABLE AT THE BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK.

Population of St. Joseph, about 35,000.
Assessed valuation of property, $12,000,000.
Rate of taxation, 1½ per cent.
Revenue from other sources than tax, say licenses, &c., $25,000.
Amount of city indebtedness is $490,000.
The city owns in railroad and other bonds, $600,000.
St. Joseph is the second city in size, wealth and population in the State of Missouri, and is the centre of six railroads, running in different directions.
We offer a limited amount of these bonds at 75 flat.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1869.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

WHEREAS, BY ACT OF CONGRESS the office of this Company has been removed from New-York to Boston—

Notice is hereby given that the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be payable on and after that date, in gold, free of Government tax, at this office.

JOHN M. Y. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER, TALLAHASSE, Fla., Dec. 14, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the interest due Dec. 1, 1869, on the following described bonds of the State of Florida, issued under an act approved Aug. 6, 1868, viz.: Bonds No. 1, and Nos. 102 to 171 inclusive, and No. 180 to 184 inclusive, of $1,000 each, will be paid on presentation by the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. S. B. CONOVER, State Treasurer.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000

BY THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, bearing Eight per Cent. per annum Interest, payable in Gold on the 15th of February and August, in each year, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the holder's option, free of United States taxes. The interest for six months on $1,000 Bond is payable as follows:

In New-York . . . . $40 Gold.
In London . . . . . £8 4s. 4d.
In Frankfort-on-the-Main 100 Florins

On a $500 Bond one-half these amounts respectively.

These Bonds have thirty years to run from Aug. 14, 1869, payable at maturity in Gold, in the City of New-York. Are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered, or converted into Registered Bonds.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage on 111 miles of the Company's road, from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, known as the Eastern Division of the Company's main line, which runs from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney, on the Union Pacific Road, including the Company's equipments, rolling stock, now owned or hereafter possessed, rights of way, franchises, real estate, and personal property in Doniphan, Brown, Nemeha and Marshall Counties, Kansas, now owned or which the Company may acquire by reason of the extension of their line to the City of Marysville.

This mortgage is executed to the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company as Trustees. At the same time the whole issue of $1,500,000 bonds have been executed by the Railroad Company, placed in the custody of the Trustees, who have absolute possession, and can only issue them or their proceeds, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which is upon a completed road, and then only at the rate of $12,000 per mile.

Bonds to be valid must be countersigned by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The rate per mile of a completed road, which is mortgaged to secure these bonds at their par value, is $13,500, while the actual cost of construction and equipment is more than double this amount.

This line is mainly the extension of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections North and East, and the St Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections South and East, both lines converging at St. Joseph, and connecting at once with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, running West through Eastern Kansas into the heart of Nebraska, where it connects with the Union Pacific Railroad at the City of Fort Kearney, making the shortest route known to California and the Pacific States.

The Company's Capital Stock is $10,000,000, to which nearly $2,000,000 is subscribed and paid up by local subscriptions, which amount has been and is being expended on the road. The Company have 1,600,000 acres of superior lands, immediately adjoining the line, which was a grant from the United States Government, the alternate sections of which are selling for $2 50 per acre, cash. At this low price, the Company have an asset of value in

Lands $4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds . . 1,500,000
Capital Stock 10,000,000

Total Resources . . . $15,500,000
Total Length of Road . 271 Miles

while the only debt against the Company is this issue of First Mortgage Bonds, amounting to $1,500,000, all that can be issued.

A large portion of the road West from St. Joseph is now in successful operation, showing earnings, per mile, sufficient to meet the interest liabilities on this loan.

A Branch Company is building a line from this road to the Kansas Pacific Road, thereby giving a direct route to Denver City.

We are authorized to offer these 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice. Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application.

Bonds sent and packages received free of express charges, and marketable securities converted without commission to parties investing in these Bonds.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents,
NO 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Having had all the papers and documents relating to the loan examined by competent counsel, and pronounced complete and sufficient, and having personally examined the same, which we find regular and perfect, and having had our own engineers examine the road and property, whose reports are satisfactory, we do with the utmost confidence and satisfaction recommend the EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY AS A SAFE, SURE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, worthy the attention of capitalists, investors, and others.

WM. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
TANNER & CO.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY YEAR 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, AT THE BANK OF AMERICA IN NEW-YORK.

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD connects the two large cities from which it takes its name, and, with its branches in the State of Kentucky, is 367 miles long. The cost of the work and its present equipment has been $15,286,000, which was mostly furnished by the cities and counties along the line. The road has been in successful operation for many years, and is doing a prosperous and steadily increasing business. Its annual earnings exceed $2,500,000.

NO BETTER SECURITY can be found at present. We offer these Bonds at 85 and accrued interest.

For further information apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 23d day of October, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market.

UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at **58** and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.

CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, at this office, will close on the 31st inst. and reopen Jan. 15, 1870. R. G. ROLSTON, President.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,

BANKERS,

NO. 80 BROADWAY.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve for three years:

George L. Willard, Gilbert L. Beeckman,
John W. Frothingham, James B. Blossom,
Josiah B. Blossom, Henry A. Swift,
Ezra P. Prentice, George L. Nichols,
James S. Noyes, F. R. Fowler,
John J. Van Nostrand, James H. Frothingham.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870. Poll open from 12 to 1 P. M.

NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from the 10th of December inst until 3d of January, prox.

A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on and after the 20th inst., until Jan. 4, 1870.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

The "Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks" and others, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st., have declared a dividend on deposits for three or six months, prior to Jan. 1, 1870, as follows, at rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and at rate of 5 per cent. per annum on larger sums. Also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND on same principle as those declared the previous 4 years, viz.: 3 per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000 on deposit for 3 years prior to Jan. 1, 1870, 2 per cent. on like sums on deposit for 2 years, and 1 per cent. on like sums on deposit for 1 year. Said dividend credited and payable Jan. 17, 1870. If not drawn will be added to principal and compounds.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board,

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the 3d day of January next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M., Dec. 21, 1869, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 4th day of January 1870.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Pittsburg, Dec. 10, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 2 GUARANTEED STOCK.—The second regular quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths per cent., free of Government tax, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870. The transfer books of this stock will be closed on the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 5, 1870.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov 27, 1869.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Preferred Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of 11 39-100 per Cent. has been declared on said stock. Such dividend will be represented by seven per cent. interest-bearing scrip certificates, having five years to run, which will be ready for delivery at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 1, 1870, to the stockholders at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the First Preferred Stock will close on the 20th of December, and reopen after 1st of January. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 13, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS ON each old share and ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS on each scrip share of stock (free of Government tax) has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 16, 1869, to Jan. 5, 1870, both inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 16, 1869.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share stock standing on the books the 22d inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 22d December to the 3d of January, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from all taxes, payable Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed from the 20th inst., to the 3d prox. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 Exchange-place, corner William-st., New-York, Dec. 15, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the stock of this Company, payable at their office on 2d January, 1870. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT and manufacture. American watches at manufacturers' prices. Diamond, pearl and gold jewelry, and silverware, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD, 6th-av. corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. corner of 26th-st.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1870, FROM 25 CENTS TO $3. All kinds of Blank Books, Stationery and Printing, at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER OF FULTON AND CONCORD STS., Dec. 15, 1869.

Depositors in this Bank are hereby notified that Interest at the rate of

EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars, and at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on those of greater amount, will be credited thereto on the first day of January, 1870, in conformity with the By-Laws and Regulations of the Bank.

Interest payable after Jan. 17, and when not called for, will draw interest as a deposit.

HOSEA WEBSTER, President.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND

HAPPY NEW-YEAR'S!

1869. 1870.

The best gift you can make to your children, to your wives, or to your relatives is a bank book, with a suitable deposit. It may be the foundation of a fortune, and reward the giver with happy reflections.

THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
Established 1853,
ASTOR-PLACE, (Clinton Hall,)
Receives Deposits from 5 cents to $5,000,
Daily, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M.
WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New-Bowery.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay INTEREST at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on ALL SUMS entitled thereto under the by-laws.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited NOW, or on JAN. 3, will draw interest from Jan 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.

On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.

Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8 1870.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $6,927,542 01.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND UPWARD.

ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 33 BROADWAY.—Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax. Interest on new deposits commences on the 1st of every month.

HENRY SMITH, President.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by W. Jennings Demorest, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1869.

d3-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON H. HAVILAND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Aaron H. Haviland, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of December, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d3-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY COHN and LEWIS REINSTEIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 14th day of October, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Henry Cohn, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, and Lewis Reinstein, of Strawberry Hill, South Carolina, formerly copartners in said City of New-York, under the firm name of Henry Cohn & Co., who were, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1869, adjudged bankrupts, and each of them was adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of said Henry Cohn, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
d3-1aw3wF* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN McNEIL, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of December, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John McNeil, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
d10-1aw3wF* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

NO. 2,083.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. HODGES, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John M. Hodges, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Feb. 23, 1869. RUFUS K. McHARG, Assignee,

d10-1aw3wF* No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RILEY L. HAMILTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Riley L. Hamilton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1869.

d10-1aw3wF W. W. SHARPE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND P. ROGERS and MIERS CORYELL, composing the firm of Rogers & Coryell, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of Edmund P. Rogers and Miers Coryell, composing the firm of Rogers & Coryell, of New-York, will be held on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, for the purpose named in the 43d section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANGES, NEW FIRMS, &c.

Parties contemplating changes in their firms, and desirous of having the correction in style and rating appear in the forthcoming January Reference Book, are invited to call at our office before 20th December.

DUN, BARLOW & CO.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, No. 335 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869.

$5,000.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires employment in some agreeable business, and will loan the above amount upon security, with or without the view of partnership, after trial. Communications confidential to A. B., Box No. 5,035 Post Office.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, with excellent City references, a situation in the City or country; does up linens in style, fluting or finery, or regular laundress, in a private boarding house or school; wages $15. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as nurse; can take charge of an infant from birth, or bring up by hand one or two children; would make herself useful in the family; best reference. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st, near 3d-av., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class seamstress; will go out by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing, and has her own sewing machine—Wheeler & Wilson's. Call for two days at No. 214 West 27th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WIDOW OF INTELligence and refinement wishes a situation as housekeeper; is capable of taking entire charge; good reference. Inquire in Reading Room, No. 46 Catharine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-rate cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 628 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; is competent of taking charge of a babe from birth, or wait on an invalid; is a good plain sewer; best of city reference; can be seen all week at No. 209 East 32d-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as dressmaker; understands Wheeler & Wilson's, or any machine, on all kinds of family sewing; can bring her own if necessary; by day, week or month. Call or address No. 894 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking thoroughly; no objection to country; good City reference. Call at No. 108 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business; no objection to the country; City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERmaid, with excellent City references, a situation in a private family, as general servant; washes and irons well; is an excellent baker; does up linens in style; wages $14. Call at 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN a situation as a first-class cook; understands baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; can give seven years' reference. Call at No. 163 West 21th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker going out by the day, a few more engagements. Address by note, for one week, DRESSMAKER, No. 414 7th-av., near 33d-st.

WANTED—WASHING AT HER OWN RESIdence by an experienced laundress; does polishing and fluting, and has the best of City reference; no objection to go out by the day. Call at 419 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH LAUNDRESS to do washing at her own house, also puffing and fluting and all kinds of finery, at No. 155 West 27th-st. Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and seamstress by a competent Scotch girl. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 East 12th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook; will assist at the washing and ironing if required; best City reference given. Apply at No. 113 West 15th-st., first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, or as waitress and chambermaid, by a girl who is well recommended. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 24 West 10th-st., for two days, from 10 to 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan, as collector, janitor, sexton or light porter; best of references. Address H. D., Station O, Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress. Apply at No. 130 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as cook. Apply at No. 324 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single man; understands the care and treatment of horses and of all kinds of stock; is a good milker; is not afraid of work; will make himself useful; the best City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, (SINGLE,) a situation as first-class gardener; can produce best reference as to capability in the management of greenhouse, grapery, flower garden, &c. Address A. M. L., Rye Post Office, Westchester County.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is also a good milker; wages not so much object as steady employment. Address D. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober, reliable man, of 16 years' practical experience; thoroughly conversant with his business; no objection to the country; will make himself generally useful. Address M. C., box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man who understands his business; in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good references from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, who understands his business thoroughly; can give good references from his present employer. Address F. B., No. 104 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a young man in a private family; best City reference. Address No. 26 East 19th-st.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD mathematical education, good penmanship and good character. Address, with very full particulars, No. 149 Broadway, Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A competent chambermaid. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 20 East 17th-st.

WANTED—AN HONEST AMERICAN BOY for a mercantile office, who can write a good hand. Apply at No. 103 Reade-st., up stairs.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DESIRE UNE PROTESTANTE Française, comme femme de chambre et couturière; il faut fournir des renseignements. S'addresser aujourd'hui, entre 9 hours et midi, au No. 30 Ouest 31me.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth-street.

Third—For building sewers in Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue.

Fourth—For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging Sixty-first-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Fifth—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

First—Both sides of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fiftieth-street, and both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth-street.

Fourth—Both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Fifth—Both sides of Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New-York, Dec. 6, 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT HOUSE, PARK, 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 6, 1869.

TO TAXPAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 7th day of October, 1869, to the date of payment.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

B. FRANK BABCOCK AND FRED-ERICK A. BABCOCK, who have been for some time past members of our Liverpool house, have this day been admitted as partners in our firm here.

BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

INDIA..........Dec. 18 | CALEDONIA......Jan. 8
CAMBRIA........Dec. 25 | COLUMBIA.......Jan. 15
IOWA...........Jan. 1 | EUROPA.........Jan. 22

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT..SATURDAY, Dec. 25
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Jan. 22

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Dec. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)........Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Siberia, Wed'sday, Dec. 22 | Tarifa, Thursday, Jan. 6
Palmyra, Thursd'y, Dec. 23 | Java, Wednesday, Jan. 12
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 29 | Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 13
Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 30 | Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19
Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Jan. 5 | Samaria, Thursd'y, Jan. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.......................$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Steamer of 5th January will not carry passengers.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

COLORADO, 3,016 tons........Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons........Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,965 tons.......Jan. 5, at 8 A. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons...........Jan. 12, at 1½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.......Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons..........Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE...........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE................(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Dec. 25, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $140 to $180. Steerage. $65.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, Dec. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..............Dec. 23
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,). Dec. 30
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..............Jan. 6

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, EDWARD WHITEHURST, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—EXTRA STEAMER. The well-known A 1 steamship RAPIDAN, EDWARD WHITEHURST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, 18th instant, taking measurement goods

To New Orleans at 15 cents per foot.
Through to Mobile at 20 cents per foot.
Through to Galveston at 22½ cents per foot.

Time to Mobile and Galveston quicker than by any other route, and insurance lower.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA..............KEMBLE....Saturday, Dec. 18
GEO. CROMWELL.........CLAPP.....FRIDAY, Dec. 24

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage $50. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,

On THURSDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

The ALABAMA will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 1.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE Florida Ports, the South and Southwest.—Regular line.

The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Charleston.......................................$15
To Jacksonville.....................................24

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail Dec. 30.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY. Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M. 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *5:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *5:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, Corner Houston and Greene sts., Entrance on Greene-st., (P. O. Box No. 1,811,) NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until the hour of 2 P. M. on the 22d day of December, 1869, for purchasing from the United States the following ordnance stores, to wit:

40,000 Enfield rifled muskets, cal. 577, new.
3,000 United States flint-lock muskets, cal. 69, serviceable.
5,000 Remington carbines, cal. 44, new.
15,000 Starr's army pistols, cal. 44, new.
5,000 cavalry sabres, foreign, serviceable.
5,000 cavalry sabres, foreign, first class, unserviceable.
3,500 lbs. mammoth powder, 25 barrels and 10 boxes.
68,500 lbs. cannon powder, 658 barrels.
3,200 lbs. musket powder, 32 barrels.
13,100 lbs. mortar powder, 131 barrels.
7,600 lbs. rifle powder, 29 barrels and 47 boxes.
25,800 lbs. mixed powder, 52 barrels and 206 boxes.
25,000 lbs. mixed powder, from broken up ammunition.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms cash in Government funds. An extra charge for all packing boxes.

The powder is on hand at Charleston Arsenal. The flint-lock muskets at Benecia Arsenal, Cal. The balance of the stores are at New-York. Bidders will state in their bids the point of delivery. The powder will only be delivered at the magazines.

Thirty days will be allowed for removal of the stores.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and must be indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Ordnance Stores."

Samples can be seen at this agency.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

(Signed,) S. CRISPIN, Bvt. Col., U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.

PRICES REDUCED.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is now prepared to furnish its justly celebrated LACKAWANNA COAL for manufacturing and domestic purposes, in quantities to suit purchasers, either by wholesale or retail, at the following prices:

By the cargo delivered on board vessels at the Company's dock at Weekawken:

Furnace lump..........$5 50
Steamer lump..........6 75
Grate.................6 00
Egg...................6 00
Stove.................6 75
Chestnut..............5 50
} per ton of 2,240 pounds

At retail, Grate, Egg and Stove..................$7 50
Chestnut..6 50

per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered to purchasers.

COMPANY'S YARDS:

Foot of 3d-st., East River.
Foot of 24th-st., North River.
Foot of Baltic-st., No. 32 Atlantic-st., } Brooklyn.
DEPOT WEEHAWKEN, N. J.

Principal office, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

J. C. HARTT, Sales Agent.

COKE $3 50.—5,000 CHALDRONS BEST quality delivered from Manhattan Gas Works, 15th-st. and Avenue C. SMITH.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS

AT MACY'S.

MACY LACES, MACY
MACY EMBROIDERIES, MACY
MACY RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, MACY
MACY FEATHERS, NECKTIES, BOWS, MACY
MACY FALL HATS, SILKS AND SATINS, MACY
MACY WHITE GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, MACY
MACY THEATRICAL GOODS, MACY
MACY BALLET HOSIERY, &c., MACY

TOY BOOKS

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JUVENILE BOOKS in sets and single.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

MACY HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, MACY
MACY FANCY GOODS, MACY
MACY FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOCKS, MACY
MACY LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, MACY
MACY CORSETS, MACY
MACY HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MACY
MACY SMALL WARES, MACY

CONFECTIONERY,

Best quality for Bon-bon Boxes and the Holidays.

MACY SOAPS, PERFUMERY, MACY
MACY TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, MACY
MACY COTTON, ALPACA AND MACY
MACY SILK UMBRELLAS, MACY
MACY CARVED GOODS, MACY
MACY PLATED WARE, MACY
MACY BASKETS, BIRD CAGES, MACY
MACY KID GLOVES, UNDERWEAR. MACY

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MACY Having completed, for this season, MACY
MACY our additions to the store, we are now MACY
MACY offering the largest assortment of MACY
MACY FANCY GOODS, DOLLS, MACY
MACY DOLLS' ARTICLES, TOYS, MACY
MACY GAMES, &c., MACY
MACY comprising the largest variety of MACY
MACY HOLIDAY GOODS MACY
MACY ever displayed in this City, MACY
MACY AT POPULAR PRICES. MACY
MACY 14th-st. and 6th-av. MACY

INDIA SHAWLS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

GEORGE A. HEARN begs to inform his friends and the public that he has sold his entire stock of INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS TO ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Referring to the above, we shall offer the whole lot, amounting to upward of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, AT RETAIL, AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, ON MONDAY, DEC. 20.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER OF 19TH-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Ladies can find a large variety of useful articles at low prices, at ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., (east side.)

N. B.—Best $1 Kid Gloves in the City.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL **HOLIDAY PRESENTS.** GOLD, SILVER AND IVORY-MOUNTED

WALKING CANES,

The largest, best and cheapest assortment in the City can be found at A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden-lane.

NEW IMPORTATION OF TOYS

Just received. The largest assortment in the City at greatly reduced prices. H. M. FAIRCHILD, No. 377 6th-av., one door above 23d-st. GO EARLY AND AVOID THE CROWD.

MAGICAL AND CONJURING REPOSITORY and Manufactory. Novelties from 30c. to $200. W. J. JUDD, No. 1,475 3d-av., between 88th and 89th sts., New-York. Cars pass the store.

MILLINERY.

DRESSMAKING AND FITTING AT the Home, No. 86 West 4th-st. The lady managers solicit the patronage of the benevolent public, and promise that all work shall be promptly and conscientiously done, as they have secured the services of a forewoman who understands the business in all its branches. They hope thus by your aid to furnish the means of honest self-support to those under their charge.

AUCTION SALES.

SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,

Clinton Hall (Astor-place) Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries.

SATURDAY EVENING, 18TH, AT 7 O'CLOCK, AN EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION of elegant books, principally illustrated works of great value and rarity, illustrations in gold and colors, &c., and in fine bindings. Also, a very choice assortment of Oriental works, scientific and miscellaneous books, &c., &c. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, 20th, 21st and 22d, at 7 o'clock, CHOICE AND ELEGANT BOOKS, comprising a very select assortment of standard and rare works in the various departments of literature, mostly in fine bindings, half calf, full calf, &c. Books suitable for the library and for gifts.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

THURSDAY, DEC. 23, AT 2 O'CLOCK, GREAT SALE OF ENGLISH BOOKS, in splendid condition, just received from London.

AUCTION NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF PEWS.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER OF 34TH-ST. AND PARK-AV.

Rev. G. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor.

On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock, at the Church, the unsold pews in the above Church will be offered for sale on favorable terms.

On the same evening such as are not sold will be rented.

The Church will be opened at 7 o'clock, and plans will be ready for distribution then.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

NOVEL, APPROPRIATE AND CHEAP.—ARTISTIC HOLIDAY GIFTS AT AUCTION.—Water-color drawings by celebrated French and other foreign artists, including the well-known names of Baugniet, Beaumont, Calmelet, Conder, Camino, David, Duvieux, Frere, Fort, Ferogio, Hamon, Herbsthoffer, Hubner, Lassalle, Le Bas, Leloir, Marohn, Marny, Morlan, Princess Mathilde, Mery, Midday, Riviore, Saunier, Vibert, Van Elven, &c., &c. CONSIGNED TO S. P. AVERY. Objects of art, in bronze, terra cotta, porcelain, Japanese work, antique hall clock, chairs, convex mirror, &c., &c. To be sold at auction, by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, auctioneer, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 20 and 22, at 7½ o'clock. Now on exhibition, and every day and evening until time of sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

1,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
25 barrels French Chestnuts.
100 barrels Almeria Grapes.
283 kegs Almeria Grapes.
450 boxes Valencia Raisins.
795 cases Valencia Oranges.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION ON THE premises, No. 67 Warren-st., to the highest bidder for cash, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 A. M., one 15-horse Ladd & Rafferty engine, one 20-horse Roots tubular sectional boiler, one 24-inch spice mill, one Burns coffee roaster, one cooler and boiler combined, shafting, pulleys, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

COLLYER SHIPYARD FOR SALE.—Supreme Court—In partition.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Referee:

14 lots of ground on 43d and 44th sts., and East River, with water front. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

J. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer.

WINES, LIQUORS, BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES.—By S. HERMAN, Auctioneer, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, about 200 bbls. choice old bourbon and rye whiskies, brandies, gin, 60 casks port and sherry wines, champagne, and a large lot of other liquors in lots to suit dealers.

BANKRUPT SALE OF AGRICULTURAL fertilizers, and choses in action, part of the estate of James R. Dey. Terms cash on sale. The subscribers, as instructed by William C. Amerman, Esq., assignee of the above-named bankrupt, will dispose of by public sale, at the factory of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, on the Hackensack River, Hudson County, N. J., upon WEDNESDAY, 29th December, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., the following agricultural fertilizers, viz.: 67,803 bushels of double refined poudrette; 429 barrels of double refined poudrette; 287 barrels of bone dust; 37 barrels of common poudrette; 4 barrels of bone tafeu. And also, certain choses in action, consisting of debts due by various parties for agricultural fertilizers sold to them. Lists of the said debts can be seen in the hands of the assignee, Mr. Amerman, No. 121 Bleecker-st.; Messrs. Strahan & Root, attorneys, No. 43 Pine-st., and Mr. Charles Jones, attorney, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, by any of whom information in reference to said debts will be communicated. ALDRIDGE & WOOD, 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. JERSEY CITY, Dec. 15, 1869.

REWARDS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

WE HEREBY OFFER THE FOLLOWING reward for the arrest of WILLIAM E. GRAY and T. H. PRATT, or either of them, recently absconded, namely: Ten (10) per cent. upon the valuation of whatever money bonds or securities may be recovered from said arrests.

VERMILYE & CO., and others.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

Our reputation as the FIRST MANUFACTURERS in the COUNTRY and EUROPE being fully established, and the UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY of our INSTRUMENTS being ACKNOWLEDGED by the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY of the LEADING ARTISTS in the WORLD, we beg to assure the public that the high STANDARD of QUALITY which has given us the PROMINENCE will be MAINTAINED, as our motto is

NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM!

UNIFORM AND FAIR PRICES TO ALL PURCHASERS.

INAUGURATED APRIL 15, 1869.

Having upon this basis doubled our already immense trade, our position is assured, and every customer is fairly and honorably treated.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

As we are the ONLY manufacturers in OUR LINE that have adopted this system of FAIR DEALING. It is not SURPRISING that our COMPETITORS should venture the opinion that we are making cheap and inferior Pianos, FOR THEY MUSTSAY SOMETHING TO UPHOLD THE OLD DISCOUNT SYSTEM.

OUR ANSWER.

We have received the HIGHEST AWARDS and PLAUDITS OF THE WORLD; 76 PRIZE MEDALS over all competitors, and over 35,000 of our instruments are daily giving TESTIMONY to their EMINENT superiority and DURABILITY.

FOR POWER AND QUALITY OF TONE, DELICACY OF TOUCH, PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, DURABILITY AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, WITH BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH,

WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US FULLY WARRANTED.

WAREROOMS, NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES, BEG TO ANNOUNCE A GENERAL REDUCTION in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of Pianofortes, STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument termed

THE "SCHOOL" PIANO,

a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced seven-octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano" yet are limited in means,

AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES.

STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,

with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Frame Action, and new soft Pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other Piano at present manufactured.

Price lists and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.

EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Warerooms first floor of Steinway Hall, NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST., (Between 4th-av. and Irving-Place,) NEW-YORK.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

CHURCH ORGANS—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale at reduced prices, one organ, two rows of keys, 23 stops; pedals 16 feet; also those of 10, 12, 14 stops with pedal bass; one second hand, 6 stops. These are pronounced by the best judges to be unsurpassed in quality and richness of tone.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes; warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $300. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, factory and warerooms No. 55 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

CHAMBERS & SON'S PIANOS ARE justly considered the best made upright and square Pianos to rent and for sale; $100, $125, $200, $225, $250, $300 to $400. No. 99 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A FIRST-CLASS SOPRANO DESIRES a good engagement. Address, stating terms and place, Mrs. L., Box No. 2,586 New-York Post Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ANNE A. MORSS, plaintiff, against ANTOINETTE V. WOOD, Charles Wood and Harriet his wife, Ira P. Wood and Elizabeth his wife, Henry G. Wood and Julia Wood his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the wife of the said Henry G. Wood, designates her by the name of Julia Wood,) George Wood, Benjamin F. Wood, Abel Davis and Caroline his wife, Theodore De Cant and Mariette W. his wife, Louise S. Madden, Isaac Hall, the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York, Louis McLain, as assignee in Bankruptcy of James N. Wood, Mary L. Eccleston, as administratrix de bonis non of William H. Anable, deceased, Thompson Smith, James E. Craig, Nathan Seely, George J. Stevens, Jacques E. Alger, Seman Klous and T. Roscoa McConnell, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—Suit No. 2.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of November, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1869. MERRIHEW & ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

d3-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. — CHARLES LANE, plaintiff, against AMMI WILLARD, Oscar A. Willard, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Eliza B. Willard, deceased; Eben H. Burgess, John L. Scofield, Charles D. Champlin, Almon H. Eggleston, John W. Davis, John Geering, A. Belden Crane, William A. Richardson, Assignee, &c., and Andrew J. Rogers, Public Administrator of the City of New-York, and Joseph N. Crane, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed on the second day of October, 1869, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 31 Nassau-street, corner of Cedar, (Bank of Commerce Building,) in the City of New-York, in said State, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York City, October 2d, 1869. MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n12-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SMITH HARRISON, CHARLES HARRISON and JOSEPH CROSFIELD, plaintiffs, against ROBERT JAMES JACKSON, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court House, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 52 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six thousand and ninety-seven dollars, lawful money of the United States, with interest thereon, from the 2d day of April, 1869, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1869. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1869.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1869.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

d17-law6wF

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory next month.

MARBLE AND MARBELIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops and close imitations of foreign marbles. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,269 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS FRIDAY, DEC. 17, LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

BRIOL. LEFRANC.

BALLO IN MASCHERA.

BRIOL, LEFRANC, REYNA,
CELLINI, LAMI,
BARILI, FOSSATI, REICHARDT.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 18, AT 1, LAST MATINEE. LAST MATINEE.

KELLOGG. RONCONI.

PIPELE. PIPELE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 18, AT 1, LAST MATINEE. LAST MATINEE.

KELLOGG. RONCONI.

PIPELE. PIPELE.

Admission to Matinee..................................$1
Secured seats.................................50 cents extra

Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's, BROADWAY, corner 30th-st. Open every day and evening. DENSELY PACKED DAY AND NIGHT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

The great wonder, THE STONE GIANT.
The great wonder, THE STONE GIANT.
The great wonder, THE STONE GIANT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

30 CENTS admits to ALL the attractions.
30 CENTS admits to ALL the attractions.
30 CENTS admits to ALL the attractions.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

The BLONDES! every evening. Saturday MATINEE.
The BLONDES! every evening. Saturday MATINEE.
The BLONDES! every evening. Saturday MATINEE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

DORA BELLA, with Miss LISA WEBER.
DORA BELLA, with Miss ADA HARLAND.
DORA BELLA, with Miss LIZZIE WILMORE.
DORA BELLA, with Miss LILLIE HALL.
DORA BELLA, with Mr. EDW. RIGHTON.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

KENILWORTH, at 2 o'clock. OLIVIA RAND.
KENILWORTH, at 2 o'clock. ROSA RAND.
KENILWORTH, at 2 o'clock. J. W. WARD.
AND ALL THE BURLESQUE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..Director

MATINEE AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

A GRAND VARIETY PROGRAMME.

THE DASHING PAULINE HINDLEY IN A SUPERB SCENE D'EQUITATION.

HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES.

CONRAD'S PERFORMING DOGS.

LAUGHABLE EXTRAVAGANZA.

ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS IN SINGULARLY DIVERSIFIED ACTS.

Admission, 50 cents; children, under 10, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HERMANN,

THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATOR,

Will make his appearance for a few nights only prior to his departure for California. On MONDAY, DEC. 20, TUESDAY, DEC. 21, THURSDAY, DEC. 23, SATURDAY, DEC. 25, IN A GRAND AND VARIED PROGRAMME.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, WITH NEW FACES, NEW DECORATIONS, NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL

OF THE FAT MAN'S ASSOCIATION.

IRVING HALL, DEC. 20, 1869.

Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

GRAND MARCH OF THE FAT MEN AT 11½.

Music of the March composed and dedicated to the Association by C. S. Grafulla.

TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS.

For sale at the St. James, Fifth-avenue, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Earle's and Glenham Hotels, at the Revere House, Astor House, Pond & Co.'s music store, and by the members of the Association.

ARTIST FUND SOCIETY.

The tenth annual Exhibition of Paintings contributed by members of the Fund is now on exhibition, free, day and evening, at BARKER & THEALL'S Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, until the evening of sale, TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock.

LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK of the exhibition of FAGNANI'S paintings of THE NINE MUSES, AT NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST. Open day and evening..............Admission 25 cents

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHING a handsomely furnished room on second floor of first-class house, located in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., will please address O, Box No. 132 *Times* Office. Family strictly private.

NO. 305 WEST 20TH-ST.—AN ELEGANTLY-furnished parlor, two bedrooms and kitchen, suitable for housekeeping or for single gentlemen; will be let separate or together if desired; terms moderate; location good.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED sunny front room, second floor, with closets, hot and cold water, gas, fire and board for two, $15 a week, in the first-class house, No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING first-class accommodations, consisting of parlor and bedroom, without board, in a strictly private family, location 18th-st., east of 4th-av., may address L., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. and Broadway.—Rooms to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; family private; unexceptionable reference.

NO. 51 EAST 10TH-ST., TWO DOORS west of Broadway.—A handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, without board; also one large room. References.

TO LET WITH BOARD—HANDSOME back parlor and two bedrooms connecting; also, third-story room for two gentlemen, at No. 122 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, southern exposure, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with board, fire and gas included, for only $25; references. Apply at No. 131 West 43d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN their own house, desire to let two handsome apartments, with superior board. Apply at No. 147 East 21st-st., opposite the Gramercy-park Hotel.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, front, to let with first-class board and attendance; also room suitable for two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 21 West 18th-st., of Mrs. M. M. BRAINARD.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET a few well-furnished rooms, with hot and cold water and board, to families or gentlemen; references required. No. 380 West 22d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 WEST 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms, with or without board.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can have good board in a plain private family; terms very low. No. 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT—TO A single gentleman, with fire and gas, in a private family; references exchanged. Call at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR PARTY OF four, can find suite of newly and handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 20 West 32d-st.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF BROADWAY and 25th-st.—Rooms handsomely furnished, singly and en suite.

NO. 4 WEST 21ST-ST.—A FAMILY wish to let, with board, a handsome parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife.

SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM, well-furnished, to let, with board. Apply at No. 102 East 35th-st., near Park-av.

NO. 27 9TH-ST., BETWEEN UNIVERSITY-PLACE and 5th-av.—Pleasant rooms to let, with or without board; references required.

TENTH HOUSE FROM 5TH-AV.—Handsome second floor front rooms with board. No. 20 West 17th-st.

A PLEASANT AND CONVENIENT room, suitable for a single gentleman, in a small and quiet family. Apply at No. 33 West 31st-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, for himself, wife, three children and nurse; will require parlor and two rooms adjoining, and would prefer private table with plain dinner in the middle of the day; location between 14th and 30th sts. and 5th and 8th avs. Address H., Box No. 2,874 Post Office.

A YOUNG DRESSMAKER, GOING OUT to work wants board in a genteel family; prefers house of dressmaker. Address OLIVE, Box No. 145 *Times* Office, with particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., NOS. 75 AND 77 SPRING-ST., CORNER CROSBY. ESTABLISHED 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c.

Suitable for City and country residences.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7½ P. M.; to commence at 8 P. M.

A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

FRIDAY, 2d time, ERNESTINE & TRYING IT ON. { Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. C. Wyndham, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Hield, Mr. Holland, Mr. Peck, Mr. Bowers, Mr. Durand, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. L. Phillips, and Miss Fanny Green.

SATURDAY, 3d time, The CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. { Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Holland, Mr. Peck, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Effie Germon, Miss E. Mestayer, Mrs. Laura Phillips, Misses Day, Fowler, Clayton, Rowe and Leah.

O'Keefe's brilliant and beautiful Comedy of WILD OATS, will be produced with appropriate scenery, costumes and appointments, for the first time in six years, on MONDAY, DEC. 20.

Due notice will be given of the repetition of the comedies of HOME, A REGULAR FIX and SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Mr. Lester Wallack's comic drama, CENTRAL PARK, is in active preparation, and will be performed at an early date for the first time in six years.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIRD WEEK OF MR. HACKETT, who will appear in his inimitable personation of FALSTAFF, in Shakespeare's great comic creation THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR; OR, FALSTAFF OUTWITTED BY WOMEN, supported by Mr. D. W. WALLER, Mr. W. E. SHERIDAN, Mr. THEO. HAMILTON, Miss FANNY MORANT.

In consequence of the preparations necessary to be made for the production of HAMLET and GUY MANNERING, the usual SATURDAY MATINEES will be postponed until further notice.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

14th-st. and 6th-av.

SOCIETE DES BALS D'ARTISTES FRANCAIS.

Second regular season of BAL D'OPERA.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22.

Tickets at the Theatre Francais, Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; Durand & Hirschy's ticket office, No. 733 Broadway; New-York Theatre, and at principal hotels.

FRENCH COMPANY AT NEW-YORK THEATRE.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock, The last time of the popular success in OPERA BOUFFE, LE SOURD, OU L'AUBERGE PLEINE.

SATURDAY—Comedy Night—Par Droit de Conquette.

Tickets at theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

TAMMANY.—THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF the season—BAD DICKEY. New scenery, pretty costumes, unique appointments. Miss Rose Massey, Miss Fanny Herring, Mr. M. F. Fiske; all the Tammany favorites nightly. Family Circle, 25 cents; other prices as usual.

BAD DICKEY MATINEE SATURDAY.

TAMMANY, SATURDAY, DEC. 18.

BAD DICKEY, THE GREATEST MATINEE OF THE SEASON.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SECOND REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, Dec. 17, at 2½ P. M., ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. S. B. MILLS, the eminent Pianist.

Orchestra of 100 performers.

Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.

D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THIRD SATURDAY CONCERT, DEC. 18. Miss EMMA A. HAMLIN, from Boston, Mr. WM. MACDONALD, Tenor; Mr. J. LEVY, the distinguished Cornet player; Mr. ANTONIO L. MORA, Organist. Concert 3 P. M. Tickets 25 cents, of Messrs. Wm. A. Pond & Co., Chas. H. Ditson & Co., G. Schirmer & Co., Carleton & Co.

BAZAAR OF THE CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity.—The ladies of the Church will hold a fair and festival (in aid of the building fund of the Sunday School) at the Harvard Rooms, 6th-av., corner of 42d-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 16 and 17, from 12 M. to 10 P. M.

THE FAIR IN AID OF THE ROSE Memorial Chapel will be continued at the "Home" Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 17 and 18, from 12 M. until 10 P. M.

LECTURES

STEINWAY HALL.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

will deliver her celebrated lecture, entitled

WHITED SEPULCHRES,

AN INSIGHT INTO LIFE AT SALT LAKE,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 21, 1869.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, at 9 o'clock, at the box office, STEINWAY HALL.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES

BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The Trustees have the satisfaction of presenting the following programme of the next course of Scientific Lectures, to be delivered before the Institute, in the great hall of the Cooper Union, New-York:

1. FRIDAY, Dec. 17, 1869. THE BATTLE FIELDS OF SCIENCE, By ANDREW D. WHITE, President of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

2. FRIDAY, Dec. 24, 1869. HOW ANIMALS MOVE, By Professor E. S. MORSE, of the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass.

3. FRIDAY, Dec. 31, 1869. THE CORRELATION OF VITAL AND PHYSICAL FORCES, By Professor G. F. BARKER, of Yale College, New-Haven, Conn.

4. FRIDAY, Jan. 7, 1870. THE AIR AND RESPIRATION, By Professor J. C. DRAPER, of the College of the City of New-York.

5. FRIDAY, Jan. 14, 1870. THE CONNECTION OF NATURAL SCIENCE AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, By Professor J. BASCOM, of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

6. FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1870. THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SUN. By Dr. B. A. GOULD, of Cambridge, Mass.

7. FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1870. THE COLORADO PLATEAU—ITS CANYONS AND RUINED CITIES. By Professor J. S. NEWBERRY, of Columbia College, New-York.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

No reserved seats. Tickets 50 cents each. A ticket for the course, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, $5. For sale by D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray-st., S. R. Wells, No. 389 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 90 to 94 Grand-st.; A. Brentano, No. 708 Broadway; A. D. F. Randolph & Co., No. 770 Broadway, and at the rooms of the Institute, No. 22 Cooper Building. Members can procure their tickets at the rooms.

RESERVED SEATS FOR PROFESSOR DOREMUS' Grand Illustrated lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, secured at Haughwout's, Sheldon's, Carter's, Tiffany's, Ball, Black & Co.'s, Scribner's, Putnam's, Randolph's, Lockwood's, Caswell & Hazard's, Fifth-avenue Hotel; Carlton's and at the Rooms corner 4th-av. and 23d-st.

MEDICAL

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 80 pages, gratis.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DEBILITY AND PRIVATE COMPLAINTS of either sex cured by Dr. Evans, 94 Chatham-st. Manhood is restored by his Invigorator in 15 minutes.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

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Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

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GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

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ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

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WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD.
WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD.

The charming comedienne and New-York favorite,

ALICE DUNNING.
ALICE DUNNING.

The great comedy and burlesque organization

TIME TRIES ALL.
TIME TRIES ALL.

LINGARD SKETCHES.
LINGARD SKETCHES.

PLUTO; OR, THE MAGIC LYRE. OR PLUTO.
PLUTO; OR, THE MAGIC LYRE. OR PLUTO.

Admission..50 cents
Admission..50 cents
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

The popular lyric artists, Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, will shortly appear.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK. SECOND WEEK.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

The most popular drama of the period.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

Crowded houses, demonstrative of unbounded admiration. UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

A well-organized and powerful cast of characters. UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

New and highly artistic local scenery. UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

Great mechanism and wonderful stage effects. UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

The piers of the City by starlight. The Railway Sensation. UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

Rewritten and produced by the author, Augustin Daly, Esq. UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

Every evening. Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER

BENEFIT and positively last night but one of the triumphant engagement of LOTTA, who will sustain seven different characters in TWO ATTRACTIVE PIECES, THE LITTLE DETECTIVE and NAN THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

TO-MORROW (Saturday)—LAST LOTTA MATINEE.

MONDAY, Dec. 20, (first time in America,) a beautiful drama in four acts, founded on one of Chas. Dickens' famous stories, by Andrew Halliday, entitled LITTLE EM'LY.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—UNDER the management of AUGUSTIN DALY, (every night at 8.)

FRIDAY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, { DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN and A POOR GOOSE.

SATURDAY NIGHT, THE IRISH HEIRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 20, with magnificent new scenery, costumes and mounting, THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Most powerful cast and brilliant ensemble.

BOWERY THEATRE.

ANNUAL BENEFIT OF MRS. W. G. JONES. Four pieces—Retribution, or the Faithless Wife, Dancing Master, Soldier's Return, Sixteen String Jack.

THE CARDIFF GIANT,

THE CARDIFF GIANT, THE CARDIFF GIANT, which has never been exhibited in this City, all bills, posters and advertisements TO THE CONTRARY NOTWITHSTANDING, and being the identical one discovered upon the farm of WILLIAM C. NEWELL, Onondaga County, New-York, and pronounced by eminent scientific gentlemen the WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, will most

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at

APOLLO HALL, APOLLO HALL,
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at the corner of 28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY. 28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.

These exhibitions will positively commence on MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 20. MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 20.

WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

The entire collection of S. P. AVERY. Also, OBJECTS OF ART, ANTIQUE FURNITURE, &c., on exhibition every day and evening, at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

FAIR.

A Fair will be held for Rose Memorial Industrial School, at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 16 and 17, from 2 until 10 o'clock P. M.

TAMMANY.—SECOND WEEK OF THE successful burlesque BAD DICKEY. New scenery, pretty costumes, unique appointments. Miss Rose Massey, Miss Fanny Herring, Mr. M. F. Fiske; all the Tammany favorites nightly. Family circle, 25 cents; other prices as usual. BAD DICKEY MATINEE SATURDAY.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES of St. James' Church, East 72d-st., will hold a Fair and Festival at the Hall on the southeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 15, 16 and 17.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierrepont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. T. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

A GOOD HANDWRITING AND A thorough knowledge of bookkeeping taught at half the cost of time and money usually wasted at the so-called Business Colleges. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Booth's Building.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST. Second quarter commences Nov. 24. Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.

WINTER TERM BEGINS JAN. 4. S. T. FROST, Principal and Proprietor.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., (from A. D. 1860—1866 Rector of Burlington College, N. J.)—This school, formerly Mr. Churchill's, began its first year, under its present name and head, Sept. 21, 1869. The next term will begin Feb. 8, 1870. Boys will be received at any time when there is a vacancy, and be charged from the time of entering. Terms $600 per annum.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 186 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—Term opens Dec. 27. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school for both sexes. Total cost for year, $210.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, at Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OFfers her services for home instruction, or to read with young ladies history and literature. Address M., bookstore, No. 134 6th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO MARKETMEN.—SALE OF STANDS and stalls in new (Eighteenth Ward) market. By virtue of chapter 120 of the Laws of 1865, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the 20th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Eighteenth Ward Market, on Avenue C, between 16th and 17th sts., in the City of New-York, the leases of the several stalls and stands in said market for a term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1870.

The plans of the stalls and stands in said market and the terms of sale will be ready on the 5th day of December next, and can be had on application to the Commissioners at the office in said market, or at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

E. A. MOORE, FORBES HOLLAND, WILLIAM HAW, JR., } Commissioners.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

KRYOLITE

For sale in lots to suit purchasers. PENN. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 121 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or, CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, AGENT, Pittsburg, Penn.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The G. T. Trimble Association, composed of those who graduated from Public School No. 7 while JOHN W. KETCHUM was Principal—that is, from 1826 to 1846—held its second annual meeting yesterday. Owing to the very bad weather, the attendance was small. It was decided to have their annual dinner on or about the last Tuesday of January, and probably at the St. James Hotel. The Treasurer's report showed a deficiency of about $5. The following officers were reëlected for the ensuing year: President, J. V. Harriott; Vice-Presidents, J. W. Greaton, N. P. Beers, T. Palmer; Recording Secretary, J. H. Tooker; Corresponding Secretary, S. D. Allison; Treasurer, A. Slote. An Executive Committee of seven members was appointed by the Chair, of which D. SLOTE is Chairman. The meeting then adjourned.

The "Helping Hand Association," designed to teach poor women to help themselves by honest labor, has its rooms at No. 160 West Twenty-ninth-street, where it welcomes visitors every Friday afternoon, from 2 to 5 o'clock. More than 200 women are taught during three hours of every week to sew upon garments, which, when completed, are given to them as a reward for their industry; or, if they prefer it, an equivalent is given in provisions. There is room here for good work on the part of benevolent ladies.

The anniversary exercises of the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum took place last evening at the institution in West Tenth-street. The report of the Managers, read by Dr. BOOTH, showed the institution to be prosperous. Dr. PRIME and Mr. TYNG made happy speeches.

An exhibition of the method of giving lessons to schoolboys in fencing, broadsword, single-stick and boxing will be given this afternoon at the rooms of Mr. JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway, the proceeds to go to the benefit of the newsboys.

The second anniversary celebration of the Rivington-street M. E. Mission Sunday School, which took place last night at the Eleventh-street M. E. Chapel, under the direction of Mrs. CHAPMAN and Miss GIDMAN, was interesting and enjoyable. The exercises consisted of recitations and singing by the children of the school, from the two-year old babe to the young men and ladies. A number of volunteers also took part in the affair, and afforded a good entertainment to a large and appreciative audience.

A meeting of ladies took place yesterday afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association Building to organize the Woman's Council of New-York City, which will, together with similar organizations in other cities, send delegates to the Woman's Parliament. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. An Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of Mesdames CROLY, DENSMORE and DEMOREST, and Miss CATHARINE BEECHER. No President or Vice-President was chosen. Mrs. E. C. WINGATE was elected Secretary, and Mrs. DEMOREST Treasurer. A Workingwoman's Aid Committee, a Sanitary Committee, and Committees on Laws and Justice and Criminal Reforms were appointed, and the meeting adjourned.

The Ladies' Fair, in aid of St. Ann's Free Church, Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, held in the basement of the church, will close this evening. During its seventeen years of hard work St. Ann's has had many friends, who, it is hoped, will remember the Fair and thus extend the special aid which is needed.

At the Polytechnic Association meeting at the Cooper Institute yesterday evening, several specimens of enameled iron were exhibited by Mr. AUSTIN, and also a cushion to be worn about the neck by those who want to sleep in railroad cars. Dr. AWL further explained his theory that the aurora borealis is produced by a reflection of the sun on the icebergs in the Polar regions, assisted by a peculiar phosphorescent state of the atmosphere in the clouds above, in opposition to the theory of Drs. VAN DEREYDE and BRADLEY, who claim that the light is of electric origin. Dr. AWL read letters bearing upon the subject written by Professors MORTON, of Pennsylvania, PICKERING, of Massachusetts, and YOUNG, of Dartmouth College.

A delightful reunion of the graduates of Bowdoin College residing in this vicinity took place at the residence of Mr. DEXTER A. HAWKINS, No. 5 West Thirty-fourth-street, last evening, at which an Alumni Association was organized.

The Hunter's Point ferry boat *Montague* ran into the sloop *John B. Corsa*, yesterday afternoon, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, East River, carrying away the sloop's cabin and knocking senseless MARTIN RYAN, who happened to be asleep in a berth. RYAN subsequently recovered. The accident was caused by the fog.

The following officers of Empire City Lodge, No. 206, F. and A. M., were elected last night: S. M. COHN, Master; S. Goldenberg, S. W.; S. Steinfelder, L. Seeberger, Masters of Ceremonies; S. Weinschenk, J. W.; L. Lewengood, Treasurer; J. P. Jardine, Secretary; A. Tridenberg, I. Seligman, J. Wallach, Trustees; A. B. Fox, S. D.; A. Newman, J. D.; M. Levine, Tiler; H. Rice, S. Sinn, M. Strouse, Finance Committee.

A number of small failures were announced yesterday. The list includes Isaac Prager, dry goods; H. E. Legrain, dry goods; James Beck, shirts; Bosworth, White & Belcher, millinery goods; Cowles & Case, domestic goods; A. H. Rosenheim, millinery goods; G. M. Jacobs & Co., wooden ware, and George Wright, proprietor of the Park Hotel.

The steamer *Sylvan Grove*, of the Harlem and Peck-slip line of ferry boats, which left Harlem Bridge at 4:15 P. M. yesterday, after proceeding to a point below Astoria was compelled by the dense fog which prevailed on the East River to wheel about and return to Harlem. The fog was much worse below Blackwell's Island than above.

The Children's Fair, given by the Church of Dr. Howard Crosby, in aid of the Mission and their five Sunday Schools with 1,700 scholars, will be continued through Friday and Saturday nights at No. 937 Broadway.

The enrollment of the German Republican electors of this City for reorganization commenced last night, and will be continued this evening.

The thirty-eighth annual ball of the Thistle Benevolent Association, of which Captain JOSEPH LAING is President, came off last evening at Irving Hall.

The Fair in behalf of the poor and the parish work of St. Ann's Free Church for deaf mutes, which has been held in the basement of that church for the past three days, came to a close last evening. The weather has interfered to prevent many from attending, but, on the whole, it has been quite a success, and the ladies having the matter in charge deserve to be congratulated on their success.

The City Canvassers have declared 65,417 of a plurality vote for Mayor HALL's reëlection.

On Wednesday last, WM. MCMUNN, a stranger in the City, and now an inmate of the House of Detention, was assaulted in Dover-street by JOHN SMITH and two unknown men, who knocked him down and robbed him of $20 in cash. When SMITH was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday, SAMUEL H. LAKE, of No. 87 Oliver-street, testified that he witnessed the assault, and saw SMITH run away. The prisoner also confessed his guilt to the officer arresting him. SMITH was remanded for trial. He stated that he got the money, but did not knock the man down.

On Wednesday night, ELLEN HART and ELLEN SHANNON induced EDWARD CLASSON, an unsophisticated countryman, to accompany them to a room on the second floor of the house corner of Dover and Water streets. There the women beat him over the head with a poker and took forcible possession of $8, which CLASSON carried in his pocket. The room door being locked CLASSON was compelled to leap from the window into the street to escape from his assailants. The women were arrested and committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail each.

GEO. DICKERSON, the colored porter whose arrest for stealing a quantity of silver-plated goods from the Lucien Hart Manufacturing Company, at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, has already been published, was yesterday arraigned before Justice HOGAN, and fully committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

The Broadway Park Hotel, corner Broadway and Ninety-sixth-street, took fire at an early hour yesterday morning, and was damaged to the amount of $6,000. It was unoccupied, as from its location it could only be used as a Summer resort.

Yesterday a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 97 Sixth-avenue, occupied by EDWARDS & LANCASTER, cable cord manufacturers, whose stock was damaged to the amount of $1,000, but was insured fully. The dining saloon of MERRITT & POLHEMUS, on the first floor, was damaged to the extent of $250. The building was but slightly injured.

Wednesday night JOACHIM SCHURMANN, RUDOLPH LACKMAN and PATRICK FOLEY were arrested by the Harbor Police as they were in the act of stealing two bales of wool, valued at $325, from the bark *Père Kayser*, moored at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday at No. 33 Gansevoort-street, over the body of EDGAR OWENS, aged 8 years. The deceased was at play in a lumber yard near his residence on Monday, and fell from a pile of lumber and sustained such injuries as caused death yesterday.

CHARLES OWENS, aged 57 years, died suddenly yesterday at No. 310 Rivington-street, in consequence of hemorrhage of the lungs.... JANE PRIME, a colored woman, aged 70 years, died from the effects of debility yesterday at No. 256 Mott-street. Inquests were held by the Coroners.

JOHN DONOVAN was ejected at a late hour Wednesday night from the liquor saloon No. 63 Baxter-street while intoxicated, and striking his head upon the sidewalk, was severely injured. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY's lecture on "Irishmen in the English Army," delivered in the Hall of the Cooper Union last evening, was well attended. He gave a description of his arrest and penal servitude for high treason against the British Government during the Fenian trouble in Ireland, and his escape from Australia in an open boat, in which he was picked up by an American vessel. The audience was very demonstrative, and large enough to satisfy the most sanguine lecturer.

"The Biblical and Scientific Accounts of Creation Compared," will be the theme of Professor DORREMUS' lectures given by him to aid in furnishing the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association.

BROOKLYN.

The ladies of the Third Unitarian Society concluded their two days' fair last evening, having been remarkably successful. The church is located in Classon-avenue, near Fulton, and Rev. Mr. CAMP is pastor.

Dr. STONE and Police Commissioners BRENNAN and SMITH paid a visit yesterday to the office of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, in the Court House, where they were cordially welcomed by Dr. STILES and his subordinates.

The Board of Examiners appointed at the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, reported favorably for the admission to practice of the following candidates: Patrick Keady, Assistant Fire Marshal; Chalmers M. Bensom, Mayer Butsel, Joseph H. Bartlett, Samuel W. Clifford, Frank Crook, Cornelius J. O'Donnell, Henry C. Duryea, John C. Donahue, Thomas Douglass, Levi B. Faron, Garrett J. Garretson, Rudolph Herr, Edward F. Hart, Reynold Hunt, John Linsky, Eli Long, James H. McKenney, J. Sprague Meeker, Harrison W. Nanny, Nicholas E. O'Reilley, William S. Palmer, Charles A. Quitson, Eugene C. Roe, Whitehead H. Van Wyck, Henry Wilson, Jr., Bernard J. York and Thomas H. York.

For years past a number of enterprising little fellows have turned an honest penny by boarding the city cars at sunrise and supplying the passengers on their way down with their favorite newspapers. The directors of the railroad company have recently discharged several conductors for allowing the papers to be sold in this manner, and have given strict orders to have the practice discontinued. These gentlemen have performed a noble action in thus depriving the youthful venders of the means of living, and deserve a testimonial of thanks from a grateful community.

A number of anxious Democrats assembled again at the office of Mayor KALBFLEISCH last night, to consider what was best to be done in the present terrible emergency of the party. District-Attorney SAMUEL D. MORRIS was not present, nor has he been present at any of the recent gatherings of the anxious party men.

WILLIAM L. KEMPTON, who was arrested on the 1st of November on Staten Island, charged with counterfeiting internal revenue stamps, appeared before United States Commissioner JONES yesterday, and gave bail in $1,000 to appear for trial.

JOHN CODY, who sued JOHN HAYS in the City Court for $800 damages, the value of a lot of sand sold by defendant, obtained a verdict for $181.

HENRY BROOKS and WILLIAM BRAGG, recently arrested for passing counterfeit $20 bills on the Market National Bank of New-York, were taken before Commissioner JONES yesterday and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ANTHONY O'CLEARY, who was arrested recently for carrying on the distilling business without having paid the special tax, was yesterday sentenced by Judge BENEDICT to pay a fine of $100.

RUDOLPH REISE and others, sued by the Government in the United States District Court, before Judge BENEDICT, to recover taxes due by them as tobacco manufacturers, were called upon, under a verdict of the jury, to pay the Government $2,000.

Rev. T. F. CORNELL has resigned the rectorship of St. Mark's Church in this city.

Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE will deliver his lecture, entitled "Our New House," at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening, the 27th inst., under the auspices of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M., in aid of the Brooklyn Western District Masonic Board of Relief.

The fog in the river was so dense yesterday that crafts of all kinds were obliged to anchor. James-slip boats hauled off at 4:30 P. M., and Thirty-fourth-street boats were from forty-five minutes to one hour and a half in making their trips.

LONG ISLAND.

The *Artisan*, a passenger steamer plying between Sag Harbor and New-York, was detained at head of Sound from Wednesday afternoon until late last night, on account of the storm. Several of her passengers came ashore yesterday, and took other routes to their homes.

A Portland propeller, westward bound, which was anchored near the *Artisan*, resumed her trip early yesterday morning, and went ashore at Hell Gate. Four tugs have been trying to haul her off, but without success. It is supposed she has sustained great damage.

Some of the influential citizens of Flushing propose to call a meeting next week to get the sense of the people on a proposition to suspend work on the sewers in that village for the present. The Damage bill authorized the raising of $70,000 within the district supposed to be benefited by it. This makes a very heavy tax. In some instances the owners of property are actually taxed more than the assessed value of the property, according to the town assessments. One gentleman owning a number of lots valued at $50 in the town assessment books has been taxed for sewers $65 per lot, the construction of the sewers being pushed rapidly forward. During the past Summer they have had a beneficial effect upon the health of the village. As the entire amount of $70,000 for the sewers must be raised before the completion of them, it cannot be a future charge on real property, and new residents of the village have the benefit of them without being taxed for their construction. They are being built in a very substantial manner.

Mr. CHARLES HALLETT, of Riverhead, is now preparing plans for General DIX's house, which he is soon to build at Quogue.

A large freight steamer is ashore at Jones' Inlet. The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company have sent a steamer to her assistance.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Westchester County was held yesterday. The following officers, after much balloting, were elected: President, JAMES GIBSON; Vice-Presidents—From First District, EDWARD D. WITTE; Second District, FRANCIS A. PALMER; Third District, WALTER H. HAIGHT. Managers—First District, FREDERICK GROTE; Third District, Dr. F. M. HEXAMER. Treasurer, N. HOLMES ODELL; Corresponding Secretary, DANIEL K. SHERWOOD; Recording Secretary, JOSEPH C. MILLER.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark Aqueduct Board has recently purchased, at a cost of $22,500, the property of five and one-half acres near the residence of Mr. J. H. BOYLAN, in South Orange-avenue, Newark, for the purpose of building thereon a reservoir to supply water to the higher parts of the city. The surface elevation of the new reservoir will be 220 feet above high tide. The reservoir will, it is stated, be completed in the coming Summer.

The Germans of Newark turned out in force yesterday afternoon at the dedication of the new Turn Hall, on Plane-street, near Market. A parade of the German societies of Newark and Orange, with singing in the hall and an address in German by Dr. CHARLES LEHLBACH comprised the day's exercises. Last evening a larger audience was present at a concert for the benefit of the Association. The building is three stories high, faced with Philadelphia brick, and has been completed at a cost of $20,000. The land on which it stands was purchased last Summer by the Society for $6,000, and the building was commenced in August.

The residence of Mr. JAMES NUGENT, No. 67 Boyd-street, Newark, was entered on Monday night by NEIL MCKINLEY, who cut his way through the door panel, found his way to the room of Mr. NUGENT, and gave him a severe beating. MCKINLEY was arrested yesterday. He was a number of months ago indicted for a criminal offence, and Mr. NUGENT became his bondsman. MCKINLEY "jumped" his bail, and his friend NUGENT turned enemy, doing all that he could to set the officers on the track of the fugitive. MCKINLEY returned to give himself into custody, but first visited Mr. NUGENT for the purpose which he accomplished as above stated. He was committed for trial.

On Wednesday night the house of Mr. S. H. WHEELER, a banker, at No. 719 Broad-street, Newark, was entered by burglars through a rear window. They explored the rooms of the house, upsetting desks and boxes, tearing up papers, and committing other depredations, but they obtained no money, not having had the courage, evidently, to make an attempt upon the safe, which was in one of the rooms. They took their exit as noiselessly as they came, arousing no person, and carrying away no property.

A homeless colored boy named THEODORE HOLMES was burned to death on Tuesday night last at a lime-kiln owned by a Mr. JAMES, near Trenton. The boy had for a long time slept at the kiln, where a considerable number of destitute persons resort nightly.

Mr. ASHBEL WELSH, the President of the United Railroad Companies of New-Jersey, has been received since his arrival home from Europe with marked consideration in various places throughout the State, and particularly in towns situated on the line of the roads owned by the great corporation of which he is President. At Lambertville, where Mr. WELSH resides, the depot was wreathed with flags when he arrived on Tuesday last in a special train, and over 1000 persons turned out to welcome him. CHARLES A. SKILLMAN, Esq., made a speech of welcome, to which Mr. WELSH responded.

A writ of attachment was served by Sheriff MOUNT, of Hudson County, on Tuesday last, upon a property at Union Hill, known as Mitchell's Hotel. The writ was issued at the suit of JOANNA MITCHELL to satisfy a mortgage of $14,000, which she held upon the property at the time when it was deeded by her for a nominal sum to one DANIEL MAINAY, an intimate friend, who had been concerned with her in her separation from her husband. The property for which the attachment was issued has been the subject of a suit in Chancery, in which LOUIS MITCHELL sued the owner, his divorced wife, JOANNA MITCHELL, for recovery of the property, upon the ground that she had obtained the deed by illegal means. The suit was decided in Chancery against the plaintiff, and a subsequent injunction to restrain the execution of a writ of ejectment was also dissolved.

The Democrats of Newark, having obtained control of the incoming Common Council, will of course make sweeping changes in the offices, and the present incumbents are preparing to leave. A caucus was held on Wednesday evening, at which, it is stated by a German local paper, Major O'CONNOR was nominated for Chief of Police, and ADAM GROEL for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

Rev. ISAAC B. BROKAW is the new pastor of the East Reformed Church, in Ferry-street, Newark.

JOSEPH TOOMEY was arrested in Jersey City yesterday morning, charged with having committed an assault upon HUGO W. FREDERICKS and JOSEPH FRANKS, in Pavonia-avenue. FREDERICKS and FRANKS were badly cut and bruised. The assailant was held to bail to answer.

Rev. Dr. MILLER, of Elizabeth, delivered his new lecture on "The Freaks, Follies and Fun of Advertising," at Trenton, last evening.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 16—11 A. M.—Consols open at 92 for money and 92¼ for the account. American Securities open quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86¼; 1865, old, 85½; 1867, 84⅞; Ten-forties, 82¾. Erie Railway Shares, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 99½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens steady; Middling Upland, 11⅞d.@11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 12d.@12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Linseed Oil firm. Refined Petroleum quiet. Calcutta Linseed easier at 58s. 6d.

BREMEN, Dec. 16—Petroleum opened flat yesterday, and closed flat at 6 thalers 54 groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 16.—Petroleum opened flat yesterday; closed quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 16—1 P. M.—Consols, 92¼ for money, and 92¼ for the account. Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86; 1865, old, 84½. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is firmer. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 105s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for New Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 107s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

PARIS, Dec. 16—1:30 P. M.—The Bourse is now firm. Rentes, 72f. 37c.

HAVRE, Dec. 16.—Cotton opened quiet both on spot and afloat; Low Middling, afloat, 136f. ℔ cwt.

PARIS, Dec. 16—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 72f. 20c., ex dividend.

ANTWERP, Dec. 16.—Petroleum opened firm at 60f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Dec. 16—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money, 92¼ for the account. American Securities quiet; Five-twenties—1862s, 85⅞; 1865s, 84¾; 1867s, 84; Ten-forties, 82¾. Railroad Stocks quiet; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 99½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 were for speculation and export.

Peas, 36s.@37s. Bacon, 66s. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 16—4:30 P. M.—Linseed Oil firmer. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8¼d. Tallow, 46s. 6d. Turpentine, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 16.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened flat at 91¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 72f. 47c.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—According to the weekly report of the officers of the Bank of France, the amount of specie in vault has increased 15,600,000 francs since the last report.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—EXCHANGE on London 14¾@15½ ℔ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days sight, in gold, 4@4½ ℔ cent. premium; in currency, 14½ ℔ cent. discount. The Sugar market is quiet and quotations are unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 16.—United States Bonds closed flat at 91¼ for the old issue.

ANTWERP, Dec. 16.—Petroleum closed firm.

HAMBURG, Dec. 16.—Petroleum is firmer.

BREMEN, Dec. 16.—Petroleum, 6 thalers 60 gro.

HAVRE, Dec. 16.—Cotton closed active and firm both on spot and afloat; on the spot, 137½f.; afloat, 136½f.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—EXCHANGE—On London, 15½@16 ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, 1½@2 ℔ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, 4½@5 ℔ cent. premium; in currency, 14@13½ ℔ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—EXCHANGE 1-10 off buying, par to 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR dull and easy; sales of Spring Extra, $3 50@$4 62½. WHEAT firmer; No. 2 advanced; No. 1, 87¼c.@88¼c.; No. 2, 84¾c.@86c.; in the afternoon firmer and more active at 86¼c., seller December; 87¼c., seller January for No. 2. CORN quiet and unsettled; sales of No. 2 at 77c.@79½c.; in the afternoon No. 2. 77c.@77¼c. OATS steady; No. 2, 42c.@42¼c. RYE dull, and nominally 75c. for fresh receipts of No. 2. BARLEY inactive and nominal. HIGHWINES dull and weak at 95c. PORK lower; nominally $30@$30 50, cash; $31@$31 50, seller February. LARD dull at 18c., cash; 18c.@18¼c., seller January. Rough SIDES nominal at 14¼c. Short Rib MIDDLES 14¾c. Green MEATS—Shoulders, 11½c.; Hams, 15c.; Shoulders in salt 30 days, 11¾c. Dressed HOGS easier and lower, at $12@$12 50. Live HOGS dull and nominally lower at $9 25@$9 90 for common; $11 50 for extra. CATTLE in fair demand and firmer at $4 50@$5 50 for fair to good Cows; $6 30@$7 for good shipping. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 8,500 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 24,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON steady; Middling, 24c. FLOUR steady; Fall Superfine, $4@$4 25; Extra, $4 50@$4 75; Double Extra, $5@$5 25; Treble Extra to Fancy, $5 50@$5 85. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN advancing; New Yellow, 89c.; Choice White, 92c.@92½c.; Old Mixed and Yellow, 92c.@93c., sacked. OATS advancing; in bulk, 49c.@50c.; sacked, 55c.@56c. BARLEY dull; Prime Minnesota Spring, $1 10. RYE firm; held at 82c.@83c. WHISKY steady at $1. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $31 for heavy. Dry-salted MEATS—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. BACON—Shoulders, order lots, at 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 19c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 21c. LARD quiet at 18½c. for keg. Live HOGS heavy at $9 75@$10 25. CATTLE, $2 50@$6. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,500 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,600 head.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—FLOUR dull at $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN unchanged. RYE unchanged. OATS unchanged with a light demand. BARLEY dull and nominal. WHISKY held firmly at 98c., with no sales; 97c. offered. COTTON firm; Middling, 24c. HOGS unsettled under the influence of large receipts; sales made at $9 75@$10 40; in the afternoon no buyers and few offering; holders not disposed to force sales; receipts, 9,500 head. Green MEATS dull; offered freely at 11c.@15¼c. Bulk MEATS and BACON neglected and strictly nominal. LARD dull and unchanged. EXCHANGE dull and unchanged.

BUFFALO, Dec. 16.—RECEIPTS—Barley, 5,000 bushels. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT neglected. CORN dull; sales 2,000 bushels Old at 98c., in store; two car lots New at 88c., on the track. OATS firmer; sales, 1,900 bushels No. 2 Western at 51c. RYE—No demand. BARLEY dull; sales, 3 car lots choice, clean four-rowed Canada at $1, in store. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES very dull and unchanged. CATTLE—Receipts, 500 head; market active at 5¼c.@7c. for Ordinary to Fair; 7½c.@8¼c. for Good to Extra; 9½c.@11c. for Christmas stockers. HOGS dull at 10c.@11c. SHEEP active; Western, 3½c.@4½c.; Canada, 5c.@6c.; Christmas, 7c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 16.—FLOUR steady; sales 1,400 bbls. at $6@$6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25@$6 50 for Amber Winter; $6 75@$7 for White; $7 25@$7 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 30; White Canada, $1 60@$1 70. CORN steady at $1 08. BARLEY held at $1 05 for Up-lake Canada. RYE and PEAS quiet. CORNMEAL, $2 25 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middling, $32@$38 ℔ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 06; to New-York, 96c., and to Albany 78c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 16.—TOBACCO firm; sales 78 hhds.; Lugs, $7@$9; Leaf, $10@$12 75. COTTON firm and unchanged. FLOUR steady; Family, $5. WHEAT—Red, $1 05; White, $1 10. CORN, 65c.@70c. OATS, 50c. RYE, 80c. HOGS held at $9 75@$10 25 for medium to heavy. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $31. BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 23c. LARD, 18¾c. WHISKY quiet at 97c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 16.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull, heavy and lower; Amber held at $1 07¼; buyers bid $1 07; No. 1 Red, $1 12½; No. 2 Red, $1 06¼. CORN dull; No. 1, 91c. bid; held at 92c. OATS firm; No. 1, 52c. Dressed HOGS dull at $12@$13. RECEIPTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 175,000 lbs. dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 77,000 lbs. dressed Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—COTTON active and firm at 24¼c.@24¾c. for Middling; sales, 7,000 bales; receipts, 6,259 bales; exports,—to Liverpool, 786 bales; to Havre, 3,460 bales; to Barcelona, 550 bales; to Malaga, 900 bales; coastwise, 405 bales. FLOUR quiet at $4 70@$5 70@$6. LARD scarce; tierce, 19c.@19½c.; keg, 21½c.@22c. Other articles are unchanged. GOLD, 122¾. Sterling EXCHANGE, 132¾. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ¼ per cent. discount.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—WHEAT very dull, White being in good supply and not wanted, while Amber is scarce and sought after. RYE steady, with sales of State at $1 06. CORN dull, and Western Mixed nominally quoted at $1 14@$1 15. BARLEY freely offered, with few buyers; sales, 1,600 bushels Schoharie County, at Susquehanna Depot, on private terms. OATS held firmly at 55c.@56c. for State.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 25c. FLOUR dull; demand light; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7; City Mills Superfine, $5@$5 75; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 50; do. Family, $7@$8 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7. WHEAT steady at $1 30@$1 40 for Red. CORN firm; Prime White, 84c.@86c.; Yellow, 88c.@90c. OATS inactive at 55c.@58c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY firm at $1 02@$1 03; sales 100 bbls. City at $1 02.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—COTTON firm; Middling Upland, 25¼c.; Middling Orleans, 26c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $32 50@$33. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extras, $5@$5 25. WHEAT very dull; Pennsylvania Red, $1 25@$1 27. RYE, $1 06. CORN very dull; old Yellow, $1 03; new do., 79c.@88c. WHISKY steady at $1 02@$1 05. PETROLEUM firm; Crude, 22¼c.; Refined, 30¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 16.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firmer at 86¼c. for No. 1; 83¼c. for No. 2. OATS nominal. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. CORN declining; No. 2, 80c. Dressed HOGS steady at $12@$12 50. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 16.—WHEAT dull; held at $1 14 for No. 1 Red Winter; $1 10 for No. 2 Red Winter. CORN quiet; old Shelled, $1; No. 1 Mixed, 98c. OATS steady at 51c. RYE heavy at 90c.@95c. BARLEY dull and nominal.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 16.—COTTON—High grades scarce and very firm; Low Middling, 23½c.; receipts, 1,541 bales; exports, 3,262 bales. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $5. CORN, 91c.@92c. PORK, $31@$32. LARD, 19c.@20c. Bulk SHOULDERS, 13c.; Sides, 16½c.@17c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 16.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 40c. RESIN dull; Strained, $1 55; No. 1, $3 75. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. COTTON steady at 23¾c.@24c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT, $1 60; a sale was made to-day of 300 tons, delivered alongside of the ship, at $1 65. LEGAL TENDERS, 86¾.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 16.—COTTON quiet but steady; sales, 400 bales; Middling, 24c.@24¼c.; receipts, 2,130 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,234 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 16.—COTTON was active in the morning at 23¼c., and closed quiet at 23¼c.@23½c. for Middling; sales, 2,028 bales; receipts, 1,540 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 16.—COTTON was in good demand and closed firm; sales 1,600 bales; Middling 23¾c.; receipts, 2,421 bales; exports, 1,799 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 16.—COTTON closed quiet; receipts, 1,561 bales; exports, 420 bales; sales 100 bales; Low Middling, 23¾c.@24c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 16.—COTTON firm; receipts, 3,905 bales; exports, 1,843 bales; sales, 700 bales; Middling, 24c.

DETROIT, Dec. 16.—WHEAT heavy; No. 1, $1 08. Dressed HOGS steady at $12 25@$13 25.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—Stocks quiet; Pennsylvania State Sixes, 107½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, 30 1-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54. Gold, 121¼.

[Advertisement.]

For furs and hats, KNOX is the man to call on. His goods are always just what they are represented to be. If you purchase a set of choice furs of KNOX, you are sure of obtaining the article you pay for. If you buy a hat of KNOX you can rest assured that you are getting the latest style. KNOX made his fortune by having a reputation for fair and square dealing, and by acting on the motto of "quick sales and small profits." Although his store is on Broadway, and he sells nothing but first-class goods—generally termed Broadway goods—yet his prices for his furs are far below the prices asked by Broadway dealers. A call at KNOX's famous emporium will save all purchasers money.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Silver-plated Ware, elegant designs, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, now offered at retail. J. L. HARLEM & CO., No. 41 Maiden-lane.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Brooklyn	Dec. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Dec. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	Dec. 18	New-York	London.

FOR HAVANA.

Rapidan	Dec. 18	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Brooklyn*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana, by the *Rapidan*, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 16—*In steamship Marathon, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Payson, Rev. Dr. Caswell and wife, Rev. Robt. C. Caswell, H. B. Lewis, Captain Coburn, J. W. Grant.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 16—*In steamship Cleopatra, from Vera Cruz, &c.*—Richard Brag, James Clark, Peter Bilingly, Pierre Tarantes, Chas. E. Smith, Francisco Tosar, Cota R. Ramirez.

DEC. 16—*In steamship Siberia, from Liverpool.*—Miss Caterach, Mrs. Mary McLean, J. M. English, Dr. Jas. O'Noyes and lady, Jas. McLean and lady, J. P. McKay and lady, J. Turnham, A. W. Clark, J. P. Craig, J. L. Cunningham.

DEC. 16—*In steamship Cambria, from Glasgow.*—David Alexancer, Miss Annie Morrison, J. C. Bockins, Mrs. A. Backus, Mr. and Mrs. John Mason, J. W. Clark, Mrs. McKown, Mr. McCaddin, Miss McCaddin, D. L. Johnston, H. B. Baker, Sam Nichols, Robt. Thomson, H. Schneider, Jas. Osborn, L. R. Kean, Thos. Nisbitt, Mrs. Stewart and family, Jas. Moore.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 18 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon sets.. 5 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 11 | Gov. Island. 7 00 | Hell Gate.. 8 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Northumbria, Jones, Liverpool, Henderson Bros.; Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickensteir, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Smidt, (N. G.,) Schweers, Bremen, Thiele, Motz & Co.; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Cornelius Grinnell, Whiting, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Alexander, (Swed.,) Almleidt, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados, T. T. & F. A. Dwight.

Brigs Priscilla, Jones, St. Johns, N. F., R. F. Currie; Baltimore, Durfee, Havre, Moss & Ward.

Schrs. Arthur, Patterson, Brownsville, Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd; Mattie Holmes, Tapley, Kingston, Jam., H. W. Loud & Co.; Mollie, Plummer, Point a-Pitre, Miller & Houghton; M. Lymburner, Lansil, King's Ferry, Fla., H. W. Loud & Co.; D. L. Kirby, Robinson, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; S. Warner, Morris, Washington, N. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Siberia, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool Dec. 4, via Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Dec. 6, 60 miles west of Fastnet, passed steamship Tarifa, hence for Liverpool; 12th, passed a screw steamer brig-rigged, bound E.; 15, 195 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed a French screw steamer, brig-rigged, bound E.; same date, 33 miles east of Fire Island, exchanged signals with a Guion steamship, bound E.; 27 miles east of Fire Island, exchanged signals with steamship Cuba, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Cambria, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Dec. 3, via Moville 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds to the American Coast. Dec. 13, lat. 43 17, lon. 54 54, passed a National steamship, bound E.

Steamship Cleopatra, Philips, Vera Cruz Dec. 3, Sisal 8th, and Havana 11th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. 12th inst., at 1 P. M., off Carysfort Light, spoke U. S. steamer Severn, bound S.

Steamship Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool Nov. 30, Queenstown Dec. 1, via Boston 14th, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Radiant, (of Boston,) Chase, San Francisco Aug. 22, with mdse. to Geo. D. Sutton. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with light winds, and has had fine weather almost the entire passage. Crossed the equator in the Pacific Sept. 16, in lon. 124 37; passed Cape Horn Oct. 16, and crossed the equator in the Atlantic Nov. 16, in lon. 37 23. Was in co. with ship Seminole, from San Francisco for New-York, for the last 30 ds. Oct. 22 to 25, lat. 45, lon. 40, saw 120 large icebergs.

Ship Dauntless, (new, 1,000 tons,) Wilbur, Mystic, in ballast to George D. Sutton. Was towed to this port by the Atlantic Submarine Co.'s steamer Philip. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark Helen Marion, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bulmer, Bristol, Eng., 28 ds., with railroad iron, &c., to Heney & Parker. Had moderate weather all the passage.

Schr. Jno. Lancaster, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George P. Trigg, Linekin, Gloucester, with fish to J. P. Robinson.

Schr. Scud, Anderson, Lubec, with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. M. Honn, Harding, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Thos. T. Tasker, Hallock, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Snow Squall, Robinson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Adelphi, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. A. Borden, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Henry B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport.

Schr. W. H. Dewitt, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. David Wilson, Hubbard, New-Haven.

Schr. Madison Holmes, Howard, Black Rock.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. E., thick fog.

Sailed.

Steamships Hansa, for Bremen; Marathon, for Liverpool; Morro Castle, for Havana; General Barnes, for Savannah; Magnolia, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Norfolk, &c.

Below.

Ship Seminole, Holmes, San Francisco Aug. 30, with mdse. to George D. Sutton.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Arr. bark Melbourne, Shields; brig Peter Roberts, Port-au-Prince.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 16.—Arr. brig Paulto, Cardenas; schr. Fannie Keating, Baltimore.

Sld. steamers Saragossa, New-York; Charleston, New-York; Falcon, Baltimore; brig Alston, Georgetown, S. C.; brig Cesar, Barcelona.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 16.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Elverton, from Havana.

Passed out—Steamer Baltimore, for Bremen; barks Cricket and Winfred, for Rio Janeiro; brig J. Polledo, for Cuba.

Sld. bark Campanero, for Baltimore; schr. W. E. Mangam, for New-York, and a fleet of coasters.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—Arr. steamer Teutonia, Hamburg.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—Cld. ships Times, for Liverpool, with 23,000 sacks of wheat; Bayonnaise, for Sydney, with 5,300 barrels of flour.

Sld. ship River Nith, for Liverpool.

The schr. Alaska has been wrecked on the Northern coast. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 16.—Cld. steamers America, Boston; Herman Livingston, New-York; Starlight, Brunswick, Ga.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 16.—The Br. brig Regina, Captain Rhodesiser, from Turk's Island for Boston, with salt, has put in here leaking and with sails split.

Miscellaneous.

Steamer Geo. B. Upton, Baxter, from Boston for New-York, while passing through Hell Gate, ran ashore on Hallett's Point at 8 A. M. 16th. The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co. have contracted with the owner, Donald McKay, of Boston, to get her off, and have dispatched wrecking steamers Philip and Annie to her assistance, and expect to get her off at next high water.

Steamship Grecian, (Br.,) Nicol, of the Anchor Line from Palermo for New-York, with assorted cargo, went ashore on night of 15th inst., during a thick fog at Jones Inlet, N. Y. The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co. have dispatched the wrecking steamers Yankee and Lackawanna to her assistance. Captain Samuels, President of the Company, has contracted to save vessel and cargo, and left afternoon of 16th inst., with Mr. Henderson, Agent of the Anchor Steamship Line, to the scene of disaster.

Bark Wilhelmina, (N. G.,) Phets, from Rotterdam, which arrived 15th, is consigned to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; cargo to Boesen & Bierck.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT, TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., Dec. 16, 1869.

The Light Vessel No. 14 heretofore stationed off Cornfield Point, Conn., has been temporarily removed for repairs, the Relief Light Vessel No. 17, painted black, with two masts, and showing light from the forward one only, has been placed in the position she occupied.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

CHARLES S. BOGGS, Com. U. S. N.
Inspector Third Lighthouse District.

Spoken, &c.

Simon—Ship, from Callao for Antwerp, Oct. 14, lat. 57, lon. 69 56.

Singapore—Br. ship, from San Francisco for Liverpool, no date, off Cape St. Rogue.

Foreign Ports.

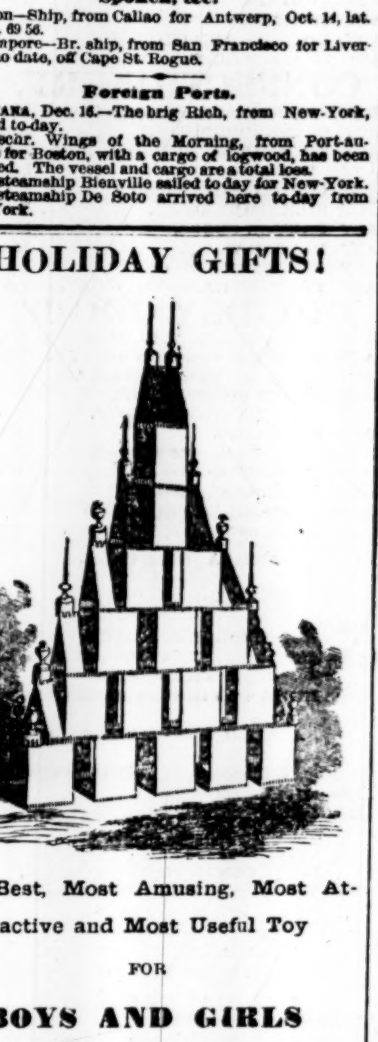
HAVANA, Dec. 16.—The brig Rich, from New-York, arrived to-day.

The schr. Wings of the Morning, from Port-au-Prince for Boston, with a cargo of logwood, has been wrecked. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

The steamship Bienville sailed to-day for New-York.

The steamship De Soto arrived here to-day from New-York.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!



The Best, Most Amusing, Most Attractive and Most Useful Toy

FOR

BOYS AND GIRLS

THAT WAS EVER INVENTED.

CRANDALL'S

BUILDING BLOCKS.

They are very simple in construction, will stand years of children's handling without breaking, and give renewed pleasure daily.

Sleds, Churches, Boxes, Arches, Windmills, Bridges, Steamboats, Castles, Locomotives, Houses, Velocipedes, Factories,

and other forms in almost endless variety can be made with them, and when finished, the structure remains firm so that it can be carried about without falling to pieces.

The blocks are put up in neat, strong boxes, and a large sheet giving various designs of buildings, &c., accompanies each box. Price: No. 1, $2; No. 3, $1. A liberal discount will be made to dealers. Address

ORANGE JUDD & CO.,
No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK..............$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific and other roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country.

TWENTY-TWO MILES ONLY REMAIN UNFINISHED.

The work is being pushed rapidly forward, and TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING OVER THE ENTIRE LINE DURING THE ENSUING MONTH.

About three-quarters of the Loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

The high premiums which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justify the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the Bond a valuable option.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company,

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

FIRST PRIZES—GOLD MEDALS.

452 SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, BROOME-ST., Near Broadway, 452
will sell their celebrated
PATENT MONITOR PLATE PIANOS,
only for the HOLIDAYS,
AT SUCH LOW PRICES
As never were witnessed in this country before.

TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AT THE Children's free Riding School and Bazaar, No. 478 BROADWAY, between Grand and Broome sts. Patent LEAPING HORSES, prices reduced; HOUSE SWINGS, $2; SLEDS, ROCKERS, PROPELLERS, DOLLS, ORGANS, MUSIC BOXES, GAMES and other TOYS. LEWIS P. TIBBALS. Depot for genuine New-York Club Skates.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE MOST POPular resort is M. J. PAILLARD & CO.'S Musical Boxes, works of art, fancy goods. No. 680 Broadway.

PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

ADAMS,
CHANDLER
& CO.

Offer an UNEQUALED assortment of FINE
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
of their OWN MANUFACTURE, for the HOLIDAY TRADE, and GUARANTEE EVERY ARTICLE.
SALESROOM,
No. 20 John-st. N.Y.

TOYS! TOYS!
AT RETAIL.
ALTHOF, BERGMANN & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
NOS. 30, 32, 34 AND 36 PARK-PLACE,
CORNER OF CHURCH-ST.,
beg to inform the public, that they will commence their
RETAIL CHRISTMAS SALES
ON
FRIDAY, THE 17TH OF DECEMBER

HO! FOR THE HOLIDAYS!—THE most desirable present is one of M. J. Paillard & Co.'s Musical Boxes. What is a home without one!

CLOTHING.
BROOKS BROTHERS,
OF UNION-SQUARE,
ARE OFFERING, AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT THEIR CATHERINE-ST. STORE,
WINTER GARMENTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
OVERCOATS,
DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS,
OUTFITS FOR SEAMEN AND SHIPPING GENERALLY,
FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

THE HOLIDAYS COMING—AND EVErybody going to M. J. PAILLARD & CO.'S, No 680 BROADWAY. MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c.

Holiday Presents.
PARIS BONBONNIERES AND NOVELTIES.
PARIS PRESERVED FRUITS.
PARIS SURPRISES.
GERMAN MOTTOES.
CHOICE CONFECTIONERY.
PRICES MARKED RIGHT DOWN.
TAYLOR'S SALOON,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.

LADIES'
WATCHES.
A. C. BENEDICT,
NO. 28 BOWERY,
(ESTABLISHED 1818,)
HAS THE FINEST RETAIL STOCK OF WATCHES IN THE CITY. ALSO, JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS, SILVER AND PLATED WARE AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BARGAINS IN TEAS,
COFFEES, FLOUR, MACKEREL,
MOLASSES, SYRUPS, BUTTER.
And all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.
ONE PRICE—CASH ONLY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Murray and Greenwich sts., New-York.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Ice Cream and Jelly Molds, Cake Prints, Ornamenting Tubes, &c.
JAMES Y. WATKINS & SON,
No. 16 Catharine-st.

A Choice Security.
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD,
Free of Government Tax.
NEARLY 10 PER CENT. CURRENCY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
MIDLAND RAILROAD.
THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID-UP STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS. No bonds issued on road under construction; issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road built and in running order, BEING ONLY ABOUT HALF THE ACTUAL CASH COST. The road is being built with great economy for cash; 150 miles are already completed, in the most thorough manner, equipped and running regular trains; and the whole line (over 400 miles) it is expected will be completed within the ensuing year. It is one of the most important roads in the State of New-York. It shortens the route from New-York City to Buffalo 70 miles, and to Oswego 45 miles; it traverses a populous district destitute of other railroad facilities, which must furnish it a large and profitable local business; and it will be completed at an aggregate cost far below that of any competing line. These advantages cannot fail to make it one of the best paying roads leading from the Metropolis, and its First Mortgage Bonds one of the safest securities ever issued. All mortgage bonds issued on Railroads running from the City of New-York are good, and the interest promptly paid, although some of them are mortgaged for more than double the amount per mile that the Midland is. Among the bonds now offering we know of none equal to these. For the investment of trust or other funds there is nothing better; and in exchange for Government Bonds they give a large increase of income, besides capitalizing the premium. They are meeting with rapid sale, and we have been gratified to find that they are taken chiefly by our most conservative and sagacious capitalists in exchange for Government securities. Price par, and accrued interest in currency. Circulars, pamphlets, &c., on hand for distribution.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TIFFANY & CO.
HAVE NOW RECEIVED THEIR FULL STOCK
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
THEIR STORE WILL BE OPEN IN THE EVENING UNTIL THE FIRST OF JANUARY.
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
IMPORTERS' STOCK, SELLING AT RETAIL AFTER DEC. 13.
LEATHER, WOOD AND PAPIER MACHE WORK.
GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, DRESSING, SMOKERS' AND WRITING CASES, BOXES AND DESKS, JET JEWELRY, OPERA GLASSES, RICH PEARL, BONE AND GILT FANS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, MUSICAL BOXES, PARIAN, CARVED WOOD, &c., &c., AT REDUCED GOLD RATES, BY
F. P. FREEMAN,
NO. 391 BROADWAY, NEAR WALKER-ST.

ELEGANT STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
AT
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.
All goods warranted. Between Bowery and 2d-av.

THE
Steck Pianos,
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
Are celebrated for their
FINE AND SYMPATHETIC TONE,
GREAT POWER AND DURABILITY.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,
TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Warerooms, Steck's Hall, 141 8th-st.,
Between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE HOLIDAYS—LONG WINTER EVENings.—The best acquisition to the family circle is one of M. J. Paillard & Co.'s charming Musical Boxes. Delicious melodies, popular airs, &c. No. 680 Broadway.

THE "BERRIAN"
HOUSE-FURNISHING WAREROOMS,
now offer a complete assortment of
FINE CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS,
STEEL FIRE IRONS,
PLATE-WARMERS, ENGLISH COAL VASES, FENDERS, FOOT-WARMERS,
REFRIGERATORS,
KITCHEN FURNITURE and COOKING UTENSILS of every description,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
LEWIS & CONGER, NO. 601 BROADWAY.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO.'S GREAT HOLiday display.—The largest importing house of Musical Boxes in America. Sweet music for the holidays. No charge for showing goods. 680 Broadway.

LOW PRICES.
WHITE DINNER SETS, new Limoge Shapes, 157 pieces, $25. Smaller size sets proportionally low in price.
WHITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, $3 20.
WHITE TEA SETS, 44 pieces, $4.
GOOD WATER GOBLETS, per dozen, $1 50.
GOOD WINE GLASSES, per dozen, $1.
All other goods in our line equally low. Goods packed for the country, or forwarded by express C. O. D.
WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,
Middle Cooper Institute Block,
3d and 4th avs., between 7th and 8th sts.
Send for Illustrated Photograph and Catalogue of Limoge Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, mailed free.

THE HOLIDAYS.—M. J. PAILLARD & CO., No. 680 BROADWAY. The great resort for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 16, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1870. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 7, 1869, to day of payment, will be added. On the 15th day of January, prox., warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.